TO RENT.
OFFICES
IN THE
...ne Building
...Yet Taken.
...y desirable single of-
...cond Floor.
...e of two or three
...econd Floor.
...rge and small rooms
...loor, suitable for Ar-
...Artists.
...rge and desirable
...Fourth Floor, north
...t single offices and
...e city.
...ding is strictly Fire-
...rs are laid in English
...Burglar-Proof Vaults
...intments of the best
...tor connects with all
...re building is steam-
...th porter always in
...es yet remaining of-
...reasonable rates for a
...ears.
...offices. For terms in-
W. C. DOW,
...m 1, Nevada Block.

...AN NAVIGATION.
...R EUROPE.
...IAN LINE
...MAIL STEAMERS.
...Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
...Saturday, March 1, 7 A. M.
...Thursday, March 6, 11 A. M.
...Saturday, March 8, 2 P. M.
...SATURDAY and THURSDAY,
...North River.
...ssage, $75 and $90 Gold.
...$30.00 Currency.
...$35.00 Currency.
...$38.00 Currency.
...ANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
...th Market-st., Chicago.

...D MAIL LINE.
...ABLISHED 1840.
...ried during 1872 - - - - 72,363
...ery Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.
...sage, $80 and $100 Gold.
...Tickets at Reduced Rates.
...DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
...and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

...IONAL LINE.
...om New York for Queens-
...Liverpool every Wednes-
...for London direct every
...PASSAGE, $65 AND $75.
...ERAGE, $29.00 currency.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

...OLUTION NOTICE.
...NGE OF FIRM.
... DUNCAN retires from
...n this date. In other re-
...e firm continues as be-
L. C. HUCK & CO.
..., Jan. 1, 1873.

...ISSOLUTION.
JOHN O. MONROE,
A. H. SHIRLEY.
...ISSOLUTION.

WANTED.
...anted.
...y copies of The Daily
...of Jan. 16, 1872, for
...liberal price will be
...Counting Room of this

...O DRUGGISTS.
...MEDICAL CARDS.
...C. BIGELOW
...M. CARY,
...Dr. Kean,
...uth Clark-st., Chicago,
...ale Diseases,
...th Clark-st., Room No. 2.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873. | NUMBER 196.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

D. B. FISK & CO.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MILLINERY AND **Straw Goods, LADIES' FURNISHING** AND **Fancy Goods,**

Have REMOVED to their New and Elegant Premises, corner

Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

The attention of the Trade is invited to a full stock of New Spring Goods, which will be kept complete throughout the season.

March 1, 1873.

REMOVAL.

MEAD & COE,

LOAN & REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Have removed their Office to 153 LA SALLE-ST. (Andrews' Building). Offices in same building to let.

FINANCIAL.

The Commercial Loan Co.

SAVINGS BANK

No. 59 North Clark-st., corner Michigan-st., and No. 126 Archer-av., June. Twenty-second-st.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. daily (except Sundays and holidays), and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

This Savings Bank pays its depositors six per cent interest on any amount up to ten thousand dollars for every full month their money remains on deposit.

Money deposited before the 10th day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the same month, provided the money so deposited remains at least three months.

Money may be drawn out any time during business hours, without previous notice.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - $100,000

Liability of Stockholders above Capital, - - - - - - - $100,000

Incorporated by the State of Illinois. Charter Perpetual.

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
MILFORD D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
WM. H. ROOD, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO,

149 & 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

W. M. MAYO, Pres't. A. B. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
E. F. NEXSEN, Cashier.

Transacts a regular Banking business in all its branches. Accounts solicited from the business public.

DIG.

We are collecting claims of every description in all parts of the country; sue without attorney's fees, and charge nothing unless we collect. You will find this agency reliable and prompt. Come and see us. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

BLOTTING PAPER.

WHITE, PINK, AND BUFF BLOTTING PAPER,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED.

To The Wholesale Trade.

A first-class bookkeeper and business man (German), who has been for the past 12 years connected with the wholesale trade in this city, having lost most of his capital by the great fire, desires a situation in any wholesale house where his services and capital would be an equivalent for an interest in the business, or would accept a salary. Highest references given. Address B 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Verders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE.

A business man, of fourteen years' residence in this city, desires to associate himself with a Real Estate and Loan firm, of unexceptionable standing, as partner, to work in office, outside, or both. Address X 8, Tribune office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together as Financial Agents, under the firm name of Hammond & Gage. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND. LLOYD G. GAGE.

March 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Hammond & Watson, is this day dissolved, William P. Watson having sold his interest to Lloyd G. Gage.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
March 1, 1873. WILLIAM P. WATSON.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. A. H. Shirley this day retires from the firm of John O. Monroe & Co. The general commission business will hereafter be continued by J. O. Monroe under the same style of firm.

JOHN O. MONROE,
Feb. 28, 1873. A. H. SHIRLEY.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Owen Laubach, Robt. Hetzler & John Sunner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that all business hereafter will be transacted under the name of Laubach, Hetzler & Co. OWEN LAUBACH, ROBT. HETZLER, JOHN SUNNER.

Chicago, Feb. 28, 1873.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.



WASHINGTON.

The Closing Hours of Congress—Sunday Session of the Senate.

Passage of the River and Harbor and Other Appropriation Bills.

Warmoth Predicts a Revolution in Louisiana.

Colfax's Connection with the Nesbitt Envelope Contract.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANXIOUS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The crowd of office-holders here at the present time is said to exceed all precedent. Among them are Governors of Territories, Collectors, Assessors, Postmasters, and revenue agents without stint. The terms of office of these gents expire on the 4th of March next, and the anxiety to ascertain if their commissions will be renewed is astonishing. It may be generally stated, for the benefit of all concerned, that the President does not contemplate any official changes, either high or low, except in those particular cases where the public service or sentiment absolutely require it.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. Warmoth, who has been here for several weeks, left to-night for New Orleans, convinced that Congress will do nothing to solve the Louisiana muddle. He is of the opinion that, if the Kellogg Government is forced on the people of Louisiana, that when the people of that State become convinced of the fact, there will be such a revolution in that Satte as will require something more than the presence of Federal troops to suppress it. The opinion is fast becoming prevalent here that Congress has made a fatal mistake in not taking some decided stand with regard to the condition of affairs in this unfortunate State.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The different aspirants after the honors and profits of printing the *Congressional Globe* have all been disappointed, and it is now conceded that this important job will be given to the Government Printer. It is generally conceded that this is the best disposition that could be made of the matter.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The House took another turn at the salary question on Saturday morning. Butler has learned wisdom from his defeat. The night before he found a number of members who would not vote for the $5,000 steal, thought they could conscientiously take a smaller sum. They were willing to vote themselves $1,000 or $2,000 apiece as extra pay for the present Congress, but there was a point beyond which they did not dare to go. Butler moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment was beaten, and plausibly argued that everybody admitted that there ought to be some increase in the salaries of members. If the House would put his amendment in the bill, he said the Committee of Conference would fix it up; that $7,500 a year was too high a figure; the Committee would reduce it. The motion to reconsider was carried. Mr. Sargent proposed to modify the amendment so as to make the pay $6,500, and strike out the provision for the payment of actual travelling expenses. This was much the most reasonable proposition that had been made. The added $1,500 is a liberal commutation for the present allowances for mileage, stationery, and newspapers, and for the postage on letters and documents, which members will have to pay after the franking privilege expires, next July. The objection is that the measure is to date back two years. The amounts received for mileage and perquisites by members of the present House will be deducted from the $3,000 additional pay, and the remainder will amount to about $2,000 for everybody except the Pacific Coast men. They will get little or nothing. Sargent's proposition was agreed to without much opposition. It is probably as moderate an increase as the House will be satisfied with. The outgoing members are determined to have a grab at the Treasury, if possible, and if the Conference Committee don't report anything worse than the Sargent amendment, there will be cause for congratulation. Mr. Blaine appointed, as a Conference committee, on the part of the House, Garfield, Butler, and Randall. Garfield represents the general bill, and Butler the salaries question. When the bill reached the Senate, Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out all the salary amendments except that relating to the President. He said that he believed the President's salary ought to be increased, and, as it would be illegal to make such an increase during the next four years unless it was done now, that part of the amendment ought to be agreed to. The question in regard to the other salaries was different. Those could be increased at any time, and there should be more consideration given to the subject than was possible at this time. The Edmunds amendment was dfeated by a vote of 20 yeas to 37 nays. Mr. Edmunds then moved to strike out of the amendment all reference to members of Congress. Mr. Morton supported this, saying that when any increase was to be made, he desired a greater increase than that proposed. Other Senators discussed at considerable length the cost of living in Washington, and when this was exhausted the motion was defeated—yeas, 23; nays, 36. Mr. Edmunds then said that in order to find out what the Senate really desired in regard to this matter, he would move to concur in the House amendment. Only two Senators—Bayard and Stockton—voted for this. The action of the Senate is considered as an instruction to the Conference Committee that it is in favor of increasing the salaries; that the $1,500 a year added to the pay of members of Congress is not sufficient.

NAVAL RANK.

The important question which has so long agitated navy officers, in regard to the relative rank of officers appointed from the volunteers and the regular navy, will be settled to-morrow by the decision of the Attorney-General. In 1866 a law was passed reorganizing the navy and placing it upon a peace footing. It was necessary to retain in the service a large number of the officers of the volunteers, and the law provided that a board should convene for the purpose, of all who presented themselves for commissions in the regulars, and to determine who should be appointed, subject to the decision of the President, and who were rejected in the promotion of regular officers. Subsequently their commissions were ante-dated to the time of the passage of the law. Some time intervened before the volunteers were commissioned in the navy, and their commissions bear the date of their delivery. To this the volunteers objected, claiming that their commissions should be antedated, and the question has ever since been one of constant circulation between the two classes. Several months ago the question was referred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Attorney-General for decision. The regulars were represented by William M. Evarts, and the volunteers by ex-Secretary Cox. The decision will be in favor of the regulars, although the opinion is expressed by the Attorney-General that it was irregular to ante-date the commissions of the regulars, but that it made no difference in the result.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet will tender resignations to the President on the 4th inst., in accordance with a custom which has existed for many years. There is the best of authority for stating that neither Secretary Fish nor any other member of the Cabinet will retire from the Government, unless Mr. Boutwell should be elected to the Senate from Massachusetts, in which case he will be succeeded by Judge Richardson, the present Assistant Secretary. None of the resignations will, therefore, be accepted.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The President has not yet decided whether he will renominate the present heads of departments, or whether he will allow them to continue in office, as Mr. Lincoln did, after the term for which they were appointed has expired.

THE CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill were in session from 10 o'clock this forenoon till 6 this afternoon, and will make a unanimous report to-morrow morning. It is understood that they will recommend concurrence in the House amendment increasing salaries, with an amendment making changes in some of the less important. The salary of the President, it is believed, will be made $50,000 a year, and those of the Cabinet Ministers, Vice-President, and Speaker of the House, will also be increased. The Edmunds amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the money due the several Pacific Railroad Companies for transportation, etc., until they have reimbursed the Government for interest paid on bonds loaned them, and the sinking fund of 5 per cent on their net earnings, and giving them a right to sue in the Court of Claims, with appeal to the Supreme Court, was agreed to and passed by the Senate.

THE WILSON BILL,

or the substitute for it which the House put in last week, directing the prosecuting of sundry persons who are alleged to have received profits from the Credit Mobilier, etc., was agreed to by the Senate without debate last night.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONDITION OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Committees of Conference were in session to-day, at the Capitol, on disagreeing amendments to several of the general appropriation and Geneva Award bills.

The Senate has yet to act on the House Deficiency bill. Business is in such a state of forwardness that no one now seems to anticipate the necessity for any extra session of Congress for legislative purposes. The Senate has more business than the House, but will make much progress by a long session to-night. The Senate Utah bill has yet to be acted on by the House.

RAILROAD PATENTS.

The railroad and car-builders of the country are stirred up by the action of the Senate Committee on Patents in reporting in favor of extending the Atwood patent on car-wheels, which patent died nearly five years ago. The owners of the Tanner patent brake are lobbying for an extension of their patent, and the Hodge brake is also in the line of extension. A strong effort will be made to defeat these projects.

GOLD AND BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 bonds on the first and third Wednesdays, and $500,000 on the second and fourth Wednesdays, and to sell $1,500,000 in coin on each Tuesday during the current month of March.

THE NESBITT CONTRACT.

The Postmaster General denies the telegraphed report that files of his department show that Colfax was an attorney or lobbyist of Nesbitt. He says that, finding that the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes had been extended by his predecessor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney-General, who decided it to be without sanction of law, and that the Department should terminate the same on reasonable notice and issue proposals for a new contract, which was done. In the meantime, the question arose as to the temporary supply until the new supply of the new contract should commence, and it was to thus temporary supply that Colfax urged that the heirs of Nesbitt, having the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials, and not having forfeited the contract by any malfeasance, should have the opportunity to work up the same until a new contract was let, or that they be allowed to present an argument as to the validity of their contract as extended. These views as to temporary supply seemed so just and reasonable that they were adopted by the Department, and the heirs of Nesbitt were employed to furnish a temporary supply, though at the reduced cost of 15 per cent upon old prices. The extension had been pronounced illegal by the Attorney-General, and no argument upon that point would have availed against his decision, no matter from whom it came. The Postmaster-General further says that he never supposed for a moment that Colfax designed or attempted to influence him in his official action in any manner improper, and that similar suggestions as to the interest of constituents are frequently made by members of Congress without comment, or intimation of their impropriety.

POMEROY'S CASE.

It is stated, on what seems to be reliable authority, that the Investigating Committee will to-morrow report that the charges against Senator Pomeroy are not proven. It is also understood that the delay in the presentation of the report is owing to the efforts of Pomeroy's friends, which are still in progress, to induce the Committee to include in their report some expression of opinion adverse to the validity of Ingalls' election, on the ground that it was effected by merely a pretended exposure.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill had a long session this afternoon and evening, but did not complete their work. It is understood that they have not yet voted on any amendment of general interest or importance.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is reported that Senator Cole will, shortly after the expiration of his term, be nominated by the President as Minister to either Portugal or Holland; also, that Senator Nye will be nominated as Minister to China, though his friends deny this, and he is understood to desire an appointment as Minister to Austria.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—SUNDAY SESSION.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The following is the conclusion of Saturday's Senate report: The appropriations for the St. Clair, Illinois, White, St. Francis, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers were retained as in the original bill. Also the appropriation for the improvement of the harbors of Ashtabula and Conneaut, Ohio, and for completing the Louisville & Portland canal. Other amendments, reported by the Committee relating to appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, were agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in, and the bill then passed.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the Raccoon Forks bill and it passed.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART called up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which passed.

Mr. DAVIS (West Virginia) called up the House bill to provide for the payment of judgments of the Southern Claims Commission. Pending action upon the bill, Mr. Edmunds moved to take a recess until 7 p. m.

THE PATTERSON CASE.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) said the committee appointed by order of the Senate to consider the communication from the House of Representatives, having performed their duty and submitted their report, feel that their duty in the matter has been discharged, and, although they do not hold themselves in the light of prosecutors, still they deem it proper to call the attention or Senators to the fact that that report lies upon their table, and, having done that, they await such action of the Senate as in its judgment is desirable. I make this announcement distinctly, in order to relieve myself from any possible duty that may be devolved upon me as the organ of the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL—What does the Senator propose?

Mr. MORRILL did not reply, and Mr. HAMLIN remarked that it was a matter of deep importance to the Senator implicated, and suggested that if the Senate intended to consider the resolution at all, it meet at 2 p. m. to-day, Sunday, for the purpose of considering it.

Mr. MORRILL said he did not wish to object to any arrangement the Senate might choose to make, but he feared that other duties would prevent his attendance at that hour.

Mr. TIPTON said it was evident that Senators had not had an opportunity to examine the testimony in the case, since the report was made, and that he would be very unwilling to enter upon consideration of the matter until he knew that the Senator implicated was ready with his defense.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had not had time to examine the evidence, and that he would be very unwilling to vote upon such a question without a critical examination of the testimony.

Mr. SHERMAN made the same statement.

The Senate then, at 4:15 a. m. took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock this evening.

A resolution tendering the congratulations of the United States to the people of Spain was passed.

The resolution relieving Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, for the defalcation of certain subordinates of his office, was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL until it should have been considered by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 50,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, to be sold by the Commissioners at fifty cents each. Agreed to. Also a resolution to print 24,500 copies of the report of the United States Centennial Commission.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to the resolution on the grounds that the latter report was not legally a public document, and that the promise had been given that the people of the country should not be taxed in any way for the Centennial celebration.

The resolution was laid over.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the payment of judgments of the Southern Claims Commission.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Claims, striking out appropriations for certain persons, were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. PRATT called up a large number of pension bills, which passed.

Mr. LOGAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois Two Per Cent bill was refused a third reading. Lost—yeas, 20; nays, 31.

Mr. Bayard's resolution of inquiry as to the conduct of army officers in South Carolina passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed: To remove the political disabilities of D. F. Leake, of Virginia; to allow the National Bank of Springfield, Mo., to change its name.

Mr. BLAIR called up the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi by the St. Clair & Carondelet Bridge Company, from some point on the Illinois shore to the southern part of St. Louis. It was amended and passed.

Mr. SAWYER called up the bill amending the act in relation to the sale of lands in South Carolina for direct tax. Passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The bill was read through, and the Senate then, at 12 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DETROIT.

Suspected Poisoning Case—Suicide—Railroad Investigation—Jammed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 2.—Mrs. Harriet Hoyt died suddenly, and under suspicious circumstances, last night. She had been in the city a few weeks, and claimed to be from Redford, this county. She lived by herself in a scantily furnished attic on Jefferson avenue, and was frequently visited by a Canadian, named Albert Clark. She was in perfect health on Thursday. To-day Clark purchased a coffin and made arrangements to take the body to Redford, but he was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of having caused her death by procuring an abortion. A Coronor's inquest will be held to-morrow.

At Niles, Mich., to-day, a young woman named Nettie Flynn committed suicide by shooting herself. Cause unknown.

The Legislative Committee of Inquiry into the delays of the Grand Trunk Railway in transmitting freight, concluded their investigations yesterday. It is rumored that there is no cause for action in the matter by the Legislature.

James Simmons, of Sand Lake, was killed on Friday by being jammed between a load of logs which he was driving and a projecting limb of a tree.

BLOOMINGTON.

Authoritative Denial of Reports Derogatory to the Character of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—The explanatory statements made by Dr. O. S. Munsell, in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, signed by the members of the Faculty of the Wesleyan University, being the first light from any reliable source bearing upon the matter, are gladly read by the public of this vicinity, who are loth to believe the exaggerated accounts which have prevailed here regarding one who has filled honorable public positions for so many years with credit. When traced back to the originators, many of the rumors in circulation have proved to be quite insignificant.

George Bull, City Marshal of this city, has been deposed by the City Council for speculation in office, and Officer Boyce appointed to the place. The ways that are dark of the former are likely to get a complete ventilation before the affair is ended, as the testimony in the case is ordered to be published.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Probabilities—The low barometer on the South Atlantic coast will move northeasterly beyond Cape Hatteras. Northwest winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperature, will prevail on Monday in the South Atlantic States. Fresh, cold northerly winds in the Gulf States; north and west winds, with cloudy and clearing weather, in the Middle States. Light winds and cloudy weather in New England. Strong northwest winds, with cold weather, will prevail from the lake region to the Mississippi Valley. Cautionary signals continue at Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., March 3.—A rumor has gained some currency that the route of the L. E. & L. Road is to shortly pass into the hands of the Lake Shore Company. What gives this report a shadow of truth is the resent selling out of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis route to the A. & G. W. Railway and Erie interest. It is said that the Lake Shore folks will take the L. E. & L. Road and make of it a St. Louis & Louisville connection, via Fremont or Sandusky; a St. Louis route via St. Mary's, O., west to the Indiana State line, thence to Crawfordsville, Ind., and over the Vandalia route to St. Louis; a Louisville route in almost an air line via Lima, Union City, to Cambridge City, Ind. The St. Louis route would run almost parallel with the Toledo & Wabash Road, and be an easy short line, developing a new and wealthy scope of country.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill relating to Portland Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad Company, with an amendment authorizing the said Company to take from the public lands timber, stone, and other material necessary for constructing its road.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Gen. Crook arrived at headquarters, Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 17. He then went into camp at Date Creek. The army is in excellent condition. Crook considers the backbone of the Indian war broken, but has no faith in Cochise's promises to keep the peace.

Thirteen deaths have occurred from the new and fatal epidemic at Deer Creek. There is no danger of its spreading. The disease is confined to its first locality. The schools are still kept closed as a precautionary measure.

On Saturday last two Spainards entered Willard's store, near Horsetown, Shasta County, shot and instantly killed a Chinaman, knocked down the clerk with the revolver, robbed the store of money and all the valuables they could carry, and went towards Cottonwood. They met a man named Simons on the road, robbed him, and got away. They are the remnant of the famous Joaquin Murietta band of robbers.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Wedgwood, the defaulting County School Superintendent of Ottawa, Ill., was brought to that city, yesterday, by the Sheriff.

Lee H. Guong, a Chinese merchant and court interpreter, of Sacramento, was cruelly murdered, yesterday, by one of his countrymen in that city. The murderer escaped.

The Master of the Commonwealth Lodge, of Brooklyn, cautions Western Masons against a man giving the name of King, and who pretends to be a member of said lodge.

A young man named William S. Lanigan was fatally shot yesterday in the dining saloon No. 3 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by a printer named Andrew S. Leigh, who was intoxicated. Lanigan had been joking with Leigh, and was leaving the saloon when shot.

FOREIGN.

Carlist Depredations Increasing in Central and Northern Spain.

Immense Frauds Perpetrated on the Bank of England by an American Forger.

Twenty-four Lives Lost by a Collision in the Irish Channel.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 1.—The *Gaceta* publishes official dispatches announcing the defeat of the Carlists at Veramanzo with a loss of six killed and many wounded; also, the defeat and total rout of Ferres's band, which lost thirty killed, including its leader. The troops are in close pursuit of the insurgents.

The Carlist bands in Old Castile have all been dispersed. Gen. Contreras, commanding the national forces in Catalonia, has sent a telegram to the Minister of War demanding reinforcements. The General, on assuming his command, made a speech in which he promised that the army of Catalonia would be disbanded as soon as the Carlist insurrection was suppressed.

BAYONNE, March 2.—The Carlists in Catalonia, Alicante, and Murcia are increasing in numbers and becoming more daring in action. The Infante Alfons and wife, with a large staff and a body guard of 200 young men, spent Monday last at San Quirce. The Prince and Princess held receptions, during which the bells rand and bands played. The peasants flocked into town from the neighborhood to pay their respects to the Infante.

The National army in Catalonia is represented to be sadly disorganized, and the garrison at Barcelona is reported to have shown signs of insubordination.

The towns of Rich, Roda, and Centellas, having refused to pay the taxes imposed by the Carlists, have been proclaimed by the latter in a state of blockade.

The Carlists have destroyed by fire the railway stations at Areta, Leodia, Lezaals, and Alurria.

MADRID, March 2.—In the Assembly yesterday, the Government presented a bill to provide means for crushing Carlist the insurrection. It authorizes the immediate organization of fifty new battalions of 900 men each, and grants a supply of 100,000,000 pesatas.

Senor Sicilia advocated economical reforms in the Administration, and, among other measures, urged the abolition of the Council of State and Ministries of Justice, Public Works, and Marine.

The majority of the Assembly is determined to carry through the bill for the abolition of slavery before prorogation. The Conservatives are pressing their amendments, but it is believed they will withdraw them when they see that defeat is certain.

Gen. Cordoba, late Minister of War, and Senor Rivero, President of the last Congress, are ill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—The discovery has just been made of frauds, on a gigantic scale, on the Bank of England, committed by one Warren, alias Horton, an American, through a series of skillful forgeries of names of the Rothschilds and other great financial houses. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for his apprehension. The police are searching for him, with hopes of success.

LONDON, March 3.—The ship Chacabuco, from San Francisco for Liverpool, ran into the ship Torch in the Irish Channel. The Chacabuco sank in a few minutes after the collision, and 24 of the ship's company were drowned. The Torch also went down, but all on board were saved.

DUBLIN, March 2.—A large tar manufactory of this city was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at £250,000.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.—The Republican and Radical journals bitterly attack M. Dufaure for his recent speech in the Assembly, and warn President Thiers against carrying strategy to an excess. The Moderate Left have resolved to oppose certain clauses of the constitutional project unless the Government consents to modify them.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 1.—The cab-drivers are on a strike, and the public are greatly inconvenienced.

Minister Bancroft will give a grand dinner on Tuesday next, in celebration of the second inauguration of President Grant. Bismarck will be present.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived to-night from Honolulu. She brings dates to Feb. 15. The Hawaiian *Gazette* of Feb. 15 says: "Strong effort is being made to revive the project of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. At the present time, a large portion of the sugar crop, which would otherwise go to California, goes to New Zealand and British Columbia, breaking up the trade with San Francisco."

The report is current that the Hawaiian Government is willing to cede a large section of land near Pearl Bay to the United States, on condition that we establish a coaling station at that point.

The sugar market is much depressed on account of low prices in the United States, particularly in California. It has not been as greatly depressed since 1868.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Feb. 15 discusses the question of annexation with the United States. It strongly opposes the proposition.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, held Feb. 12, a resolution was adopted to appoint a commission to confer with the Government of the United States to see if a treaty of reciprocity can be entered into. A committee of five was appointed.

M. Kaplee, Director of the Government press, died Feb. 15.

His Majesty visited Hilo in the United States steamer Benicia.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—A bill was introduced authorizing the Governor, Auditor, and Secretary of State to make such temporary loan as may be necessary to meet the current expenses of the State Government; also a bill fixing the compensation of pastors, priests, &c., for preaching funeral sermons.

The bill to raise revenue for the year 1873-4 was considered in Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

A motion to reduce the levy in 1873 to 15 cents, and in 1874 to 10 cents, was voted down.

The bill regulating freights and passage on railroads was taken up, but the House refused, by a vote of 51 to 30, to put the bill on its passage.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Senate to take early action on the bill passed by the House amending the Divorce law.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced to amend the Divorce law so as to compel the petitioner to disclose his residence and post-office address, and proof to show that the petitioner is a resident of the county. The deposition read in evidence, and names of witnesses shall be spread upon the order-book before a divorce is signed by the Court, and the cost of entry shall be paid before a decree is signed granting divorce.

The House bill to fix the salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction at $2,000 a year passed, and also the bill to appropriate $150 for the distribution of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; also the bill to change the time of the levy of the school tax from March to June.

The Senate Fee and Salary bill was taken up, read the third time by sections, and passed.

The Educational bills were made the special order for Monday.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, spent nearly all the day on bridge bills, one for a bridge at LaCrescent to North LaCrosse by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the other at South LaCrosse by the LaCrosse & Minnesota Bridge Company, supposed to represent the Northwestern Railroad. Both bills were recommended favorably after a heated discussion, but the Senate adjourned before acting on the Committee's report. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company appears to have the most friends in the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—In the Senate, Senators Quimby, Cotzhausen, and O'Rourke, the majority of the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the resolution inquiring into the workings and practical result of the Graham Temperance law, to the effect that the law had been a total failure, in restricting the sale of intoxicating liquor; that the present law should not remain on the statute-books any longer. They also accompanied their report with a bill to codify and consolidate the laws of this State relative to excise and the sale of intoxicating liquors. The minority report by Senators Baker and Potter was submitted, recommending that the Liquor law be allowed to remain on the statute-books, as they thought sufficient opportunity had not been given to thoroughly test its workings. The Senate bill to repeal the Kilbourn Dam charter was discussed, and laid over. The bill passed for the collection of statistics relative to property exempt from taxation.

In the Assembly, resolutions were offered for two sessions daily at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Senate resolution was concurred in that the manner in which his Excellency Gov. Washburn has succeeded in adjusting the difficulties between the State of Wisconsin and the City of Duluth and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is eminently satisfactory to the Legislature, and he is deserving the thanks of the people of the State. Senate bills were concurred in, appropriating $22,000 for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and $339 to Thomas Kopff, for services as Assistant Surgeon in the Third Wisconsin Volunteers; to define the duties of Commissioners of State lands, in case of mistakes in sales and patents; to authorize the Trustees of incorporated villages to build or repair sidewalks; to amend Secs. 8 and 48, Chapter 22, and some of a local character.

After a sharp debate, the bill passed, providing for letting the county printing of St. Croix, Trempeleau, and Portage Counties to the lowest bidder. The bill to settle by referees the claim of S. D. Carpenter was discussed briefly, and made the special order for next Thursday.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 1.—The attendance to-day was not enough to pass bills. The Senate adjourned at noon till Monday morning.

The House sat all day, and adjourned to Monday noon.

A memorial was introduced by Lieut.-Gov. Hoit, in the Senate, in the shape of a communication from A. H. Morrison, Vice-President and General Manager of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, asking the Legislature to accept in payment of a certain tax the bonds voted by 5 townships of Berrien County, in the sum of $96,000, to aid in the construction of that railroad, it being the intention of the road to release the townships from the indebtedness, if such course is taken.

The House spent considerable time in discussing the bill making damage done by railroad fires prima facie evidence of the liability of the road for the damage. Speaker Creswell and Judge Shaw opposed the bill, and it was argued that it reversed the rule that the burden of proof rests with the accused.

The House Committee on Municipal Corporations reported a bill for the incorporation of the City of Pentwater, basing the same upon the Hon. Andrew Howell's recently reported bill for the general incorporation of cities, the first case in which the general bill has been used.

A concurrent resolution was introduced to-day to adjourn March 31, and to cease regular business on March 27.

LANSING, Mich., March 1.—The Michigan House of Representatives unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There is a bill now pending before the United States Congress compelling publishers of weekly newspapers to prepay postage on their publications in counties where printed, and

WHEREAS, Such law would prove prejudicial to the interests of the rural press of the country, and an uncalled for tax upon knowledge therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature of Michigan requests its delegation in Congress to use their influence and cast their vote against the adoption of so unjust and burdensome a resolution upon the free circulation of local journals in the communities where they are published and circulated.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The McEnery Legislature to-day elected Gen. W. L. McMilan United States Senator for the long term, commencing March 4. The vote was: McMilan 45; Warmoth 33; scattering 7. There is much talk among the politicians about a compromise, but such a termination of the political complication seems improbable.

PITTSBURGH.

Anti-Temperance League—The Coal Trade.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—A secret meeting was held by the opponents to "local option" in the Phœnix Hall, last evening, at which, it is stated, a league was formed antagonistic to the temperance interests, and resolutions were passed pledging the persons present to withhold all patronage from men known to be interested in the "local movement."

At the meeting of the Coal Exchange to-day, the standard price for mining coal was fixed at 4 cents per bushel at all mines on railroads. The time at which the reduction shall take place will be designated at a meeting of the Exchange on Tuesday next.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—It was rumored yesterday that new appointments had been made in place of the present general agents of the Republic of Cuba in this city.

The Supply sails for Trieste to-day, having on board a cargo of every variety of American products and machinery for the Vienna Exposition. The Guard is now being loaded at Brooklyn, and will sail on the 15th inst. No American locomotives, billiard tables, or light carriages will be sent to the Exposition. America will appear to the greatest advantage in the department of the arts.

It is charged that there is a scheme on foot for selling to the Government, for $1,000,000, for public stores, the building at the corner of Laight and West streets, in this city, which recently changed hands at $400,000.

At Albany there is some doubt whether Gov. Dix will approve of the New York city charter.

At Paterson, N. J., yesterday, John Parker died under circumstances leading to the supposition that he had been given medicines to produce dropsy. A post mortem is to be held. It is probable Mrs. Parker will be arrested. They lived formerly in LaCrosse, Wis.

The widow of the late James Fisk, to-day, obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the Credit Mobilier from dissolving its organization until judicial determination is had of the claim of Mrs. Fisk to 20,000 shares of stock.

The District Attorney of Brooklyn is charged with numerous malfeasances, and steps are in progress to have him punished.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Wirth & Zinn's distillery, No. 280 West Water street, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

A fire at Montague, Mich., Feb. 25, burned Dowling's Block, Montague Hotel, and several other buildings. Loss not stated, but quite heavy.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A fire, this evening, in the window-blind factory of D. Purdy & Son, Water street, Brooklyn, almost destroyed the building. Loss, $40,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1.—The stables of Mr. Lamb, contractor on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, were set on fire and burned last night. Ten horses perished in the flames.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Numbers 56 to 62 Orange street, and 215 and 217 St. Thomas street, were burned. Loss, $25,000; partly insured.

Mysterious Death.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A report has reached here of a supposed murder at Rushville, Ind. A man was found on the public highway, five miles from that city, yesterday morning, dead, with a bullet hole through the head. From papers found on the body, his name is believed to be either Kerr or Hatfield. It is supposed that he was murdered on Friday night for his money.

BUILDING MATTERS.

Resumption of Operations—Some Pressing Reasons Why.

The Hotels—Potter Palmer—The Post-Office—Aspect of Spring Work.

The protracted severity of the season has been a costly drawback on the expectations and operations of many who hoped to push to completion the large building enterprises commenced late last season. When it is understood that the benefits of the Chicago Relief bill expires April 1, it will be understood why owners of the large quantities of plate-glass, marble, and tiling, now here in bond, see vast meaning in the issue of the next thirty days. Within that time all this imported material must be in its place, actually incorporated into buildings, or the rebate will be lost. This, in the instance of plate-glass amounts to 45 per cent, and the difference in the saving or loss is no light sum in such cases as the larger hotels and business structures. We understand that great effort will be made by numerous parties to set plate-glass, even in advance of the usual stage of its introduction into incomplete structures. That in the Pacific Hotel is mostly in place. Potter Palmer will, before April 1, put in his glass, his Italian marble mantels, and tiles, and push with immense vigor the work on his hotel now resumed. This week the work on the Grand Pacific will be pushed by a double force of men, working night and day, the building to be lighted throughout. We learn from John A. Rice, who returned from New York on Saturday, that the great carpet contract with the Messrs. Sloane will amount to about *thirteen miles* length, single width. The furniture contract of Messrs. Thayer & Tobey for the Pacific is well along, and its product is attracting much attention and admiration from hotel men from East and West. It is rumored that these Chicago furniture men may have a chance to furnish one of the new great hotels of New York,—quite a feather in the cap of Chicago. The great restaurant building for Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth is up to the third story, to be done in May. Great activity prevails among building operations, and much work has been done within thirty days past. The fine structures on the old market corners of Adams and State streets are nearly done. Odell's fine building, on the corner of Adams street and Wabash avenue, is being stocked for a first-class carpet warehouse by S. H. Peck & Co. The stores in the Lakeside Building, on the corner of Adams and Clark streets, will be opened in May. We note these facts as among the many to show that first-class occupancy is following the extension of fine buildings southward.

The contracts are out for an extension of the present post-office premises, the Methodist Church structure, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, to which a new business front, coming out to the sidewalk is to be added, three stories in height. The Government has a three years' lease at $20,000 per annum, and needs a little more room to give requisite accommodations. The improvements and fixtures up to the present time have cost about $30,000, and, as perfected, will admirably accommodate the postal service until Mr. Mullet hands the Department authorities the key of the great $5,000,000 structure on Clark street, sometime in 1876.

The prospect for mechanics in Chicago this season is for a fair amount of work. There are some large building operations assured; on Washington street, west of LaSalle, several business structures on South Water street, and numerous corners and vacant lots in the best localities are certain to receive improvements this summer.

The greatest promise of activity is in residences in all parts of the city. North Siders tell of several residences to be built at a cost of from $70,000 to $100,000, and very many at sums ranging from $8,000 to $25,000. Building contractors, who have the strength for such undertakings, will find enterprises numerously offered for tenements in the environs actually by the hundred, on terms to be made with real estate owners, who are already inviting propositions. Chicago needs from 5,000 to 10,000 dwellings of all grades, from the modest rental for the artisan to the comfortable home at from $500 to $800 per year, and will reimburse the capital that builds them.

PROF. SWING AT M'VICKERS.

McVicker's Theatre was crowded yesterday morning with the largest audience ever gathered to hear a discourse in this city. The usual worshippers of the Fourth Presbyterian Society, who will occupy this theatre until June, had reason to be proud yesterday of the testimonial to their pastor, Rev. Mr. Swing, in the gathering that packed the house until it would have made the mouths of McVicker's ticket-takers water. The sermon was a continuation of the theme that has recently engaged the attention of this eminent preacher, who, without over-stepping orthodoxy, is endeavoring to show the error and the injury of the claim of salvation by faith alone. He does not believe in dead-head tickets through in sleeping-cars to the Eternal Kingdom, but thinks the free list should be suspended, and every man work his passage. The discourses of Prof. Swing on this theme have been among the most notable ever delivered in this city, and his woe declared to those who are so much at ease in Zion that they never carry their faith into use in their banks, and stores, and daily avocations, will not be lost in their effect upon the thronged attendance his ministrations have won.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, March 2.—BEEVES—The market this week has been dull and unprofitable, and trade was almost demoralized by the uncertainty as to what stock would be received. From some sources information was received that there was a great accumulation of stock West, while others stated that large quantities had been shipped. The result was that buyers did not know what to do, and prices fluctuated considerably. On Thursday the market opened dull, and, although New York buyers were early in attendance, they would not buy, as they claimed cattle were too high, and they did not cover expenses last week. Western buyers looked gloomy, as they lost on last week's transactions, and accordingly but little business was done. The market closed dull, and at the opening on Friday it was apparent that a decline of prices would take place. Holders thought to meet the views of buyers by reducing ¼c per lb from last week's prices, but New York buyers thought it hazardous to purchase, and Brighton dealers preferred holding off until yesterday in the hope of making better bargains. In this they were disappointed, as dealers were firm, and again Brighton dealers put off buying. There was a marked falling off in the local demand, caused principally by Lent, and the wants of country buyers were easily satisfied. To-day, Brighton dealers bought what they wanted at 1¼c to 1½c per lb lower than last week, but no activity prevailed in the market. The quality this week is fully up to last week's average, and, while fewer "tops" were among the offerings, if anything, the medium quality was superior to last week. The best cattle in the market were 4 car-loads of Illinois steers, which sold at 7¾c per lb,—the highest price realized. A fine herd of Illinois cattle was sold by Henry Rankin at 7½c, and prices ranged from that downward according to quality. The receipts were 357 cars. The ruling prices this week are as follows: Premium, $7.62@7.75; extra, $7.00@7.58; first quality, $6.00@6.75; second quality, $5.00@6.00; third quality, $4.00@5.00; inferior, $3.00@4.00.

MILCH COWS—No improvement is noticeable this week. About 50 head were received, but little business was done. Prices range from $35 to $95 for common to medium.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market has been, on the whole, firm this week, although yesterday a slight reduction was made. The supply is good, and the quality is above the average. The fact being known here that the New York market was firm tended to strengthen this market, although the business done was not large. Prices ranged from 5@7¼c for fine wool sheep; 6½@7c for coarse wool; and 7@8½c for lambs. The receipts were 94 car loads.

HOGS—Receipts 216 cars, all of which were sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—Market active, with a moderate demand. Heavy draft horses are somewhat in demand. Fifty-six car loads were received, and now that additional accommodations have been provided, a larger supply will be kept on hand. Prices ranged from $250@300 for good workers; $150 to $200 for common to fair workers; $225 to $250 for drivers; $500 per pair for colts, and $500 for mules.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived, steamship Denmark, from London.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived, steamer Hon-sa, from Bremen.

WASHINGTON.

STEWART'S REVENGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—J. B. Stewart, the recalcitrant witness, who was released from imprisonment to-day, under the resolution, which passed the House last night, is about to institute a suit against Speaker Blaine and the Sergeant-at-Arms for false imprisonment. He finds an English precedent for the proposed suit, and he has also been assured by the highest legal authority that Congress has no power to imprison other than its own members and officers, except for a breach of privilege.

SENATOR SUMNER

made his first appearance in this session in the Senate to-day, and while he stayed was the object of marked attention, both to the galleries and his associates on the floor. His severe sickness has had the effect to make him look both thin and and feeble. He did not pay any attention to business, nor occupy his old seat during his stay at the Capital. He expects to be able to attend the executive sessions of the Senate after the 4th of March.

INGALLS, OF KANSAS.

A second object of interest on the Senate floor, to-day, was Senator-elect Ingalls, the successor of Pomeroy, from Kansas. He was introduced to the different Senators by Caldwell, who appeared to have him in charge. Ingalls bears a strong resemblance to Sprague, of Rhode Island, and, since being here, he has frequently been mistaken for him.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

The friends of the Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana two per cent claims will insist to-night on another vote on the proposition. It appears that several Senators voted against this claim on the ground that they did not understand it. Since examining into the question, they have concluded to give it their support.

THE DEBATES.

The Senate, to-day, after a long debate concluded to settle the squabble about the printing of the *Congressional Globe* by ordering it to be given to the Government printer.

SENATOR PATTERSON

was not in his seat to-day, and is reported to be seriously ill. There seems to be no disposition among Senators on either side to take any action in his case, mainly on account of sympathy, and because his term of office will expire on the 4th of March next.

WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

The principal subject of discussion in Congressional circles is that relating to adjournment and the extra session. The leaders in the House affirm that there is no sort of doubt that the business requiring attention can be disposed of before the hour of noon on Tuesday, yet Ben Butler and Mr. Sargent believe that an extra session is inevitable, and that it is useless to fight against it. The members of the Appropriation Committee, who ought to be the best judges, since the appropriation bills will be the ones to fail if any, are all save one, Sargent, of the belief that an extra session will not be necessary to get through with the business. The Speaker and the Clerk are of the same opinion. It is possible, however, that the Senate may obstruct the business to such an extent as to render a new session indispensable, and certainly its movements are of a more deliberative character. In any event, it does not seem likely that any action looking to the convening of the next Congress will be taken. Should any of the appropriation bills fail it is known that the President will issue his proclamation for a called session to meet on the 20th day of June, thus giving ten days in which to pass the bills before the close of the present fiscal year, when all previous appropriations will have been exhausted. The Judiciary Committee, although it has two very important questions before them, cannot obtain a quorum of members for a meeting. It is apparent that nothing will be done in the Louisiana matter, and the President will be given the opportunity of carrying out the policy set forth in his message on the subject. It is equally certain that no time will be left for action of the House on the Frelinghuysen Mormon bill, which has passed the Senate. It seems to be the temper of the Judiciary Committee to amend the bill by legitimizing all children the result of polygamous marriages now in existence, and legalizing all marriages that took place previous to the passage of the anti-polygamy laws of 1862, and also prohibiting the prosecution of Mormons under that act. There are so many who desire to speak on the Mormon question, however, that it is not probable that the Committee will report.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

It was expected that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the two Houses would decide to-day on the various models for a statue in bronze of Admiral Farragut, for which $20,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress. All the models presented for competition were so horrible in their character, that the Committees declined to make a choice, and so the appropriation goes back into the Treasury. Vinnie Ream came near winning the prize with her atrocious figure of Farragut, by the most shameless system of lobbying ever witnessed in Washington.

MACARONI.

There is but one manufacturer of macaroni in this country, and he is anxious to be protected. Heretofore that article of food has been on the free list, but, within a day or two, Mr. Dawes has slipped through a bill imposing a duty of 35 cents. Mr. Cox discovered it to-day, and moved to reconsider, when a rather funny time ensued, some members saying that American macaroni is not fit to eat; that it can't be manufactured here. Members charged others with eating the American article, and others said the American article would kill any Italian without distinction of age or color. Dawes triumphed, and the motion to reconsider was tabled.

PROPOSED NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The House Committee of Public Buildings have prepared a report setting forth that the present Executive Mansion is not fit for both an Executive office and residence for the President; that the building is inadequate for both purposes; that it is not and cannot be furnished with modern improvements; that the business of the Executive is absorbing the appartments devoted to domestic purposes, and that the present building, on account of its age, having been built over eighty years ago, is not safe without extensive repairs. The Committee have, therefore, decided to recommend that a building similar in style of architecture to the present one should be erected on the South Side of the present White House, to be connected by a sort of inclosed archway or hall, one building to be used as an executive office, the other as a residence for the family of the President. The want of time will probably prevent action on the report.

SALARY OF CONGRESSMEN.

After a struggle, rarely equalled in Congressional experience, the House to-day agreed to the salary bill, after reducing the amount to be received by members of Congress to $6,500 per year, without stationery and perquisites, instead of $8,000 as provided in the Butler bill. There has been many struggles on this bill, all the members wanting the extra pay but a majority of them were afraid of their constituents. The original bill, as this one does, dates back to the beginning of the present Congress two years ago, so far as members and Senators are concerned, but not otherwise. When the roll call was completed to-day the bill was beaten by ten to fifteen votes, but before the Speaker announced it there come flocking from the cloak-room members who had dodged, or who wanted to wait to see how the thing went. When it was discovered that the bill was beaten by only a few votes the lobbying among members began. Each wanted the other to change his vote. By the votes of those who dodged when their names were called, and those who changed from no to yes before the vote was announced, the bill finally got a majority of three. The Speaker explained that by a previous law his salary was fixed at the same rate as the Cabinet officers, and that without prejudice to members he would ask unanimous consent to so amend the bill as to place him in no better position now; that is, he though his pay ought not to date back unless theirs did. He therefore wanted the next Speaker of the House to get the increase, but not himself. This was objected to by both Randall and Farnsworth before the amendment had been placed in the bill, but the Speaker, in flagrant violation of the rule, said they were too late. Farnsworth became angry, and demanded the reading of the amendment as it had been adopted by the Speaker, and he then said he wondered if other amendments were not adopted in the same way. It was a little strange that Mr. Blaine kept his temper, for he is usually very quick to resent anything which he does not seem to like, and Farnsworth is noted for his coolness. The bill now goes to the Senate. No prediction as to its fate can be given.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Chairman of the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee said to-day that the Committee had decided on a report as to the operations of the Central Pacific Railway. He would present it as soon as he could obtain the floor. The gist of the document is that the testimony of the Vice-President, C. P. Huntington, is given, and also that of Dick Franchat, the agent in this city during the sessions of Congress, receiving for his services $20,000 a year, showing that the Committee have no time to pursue the inquiry, but that it ought to be prosecuted in the next Congress. It was impossible for the Committee to enforce the attendance of witnesses in California in time to accomplish anything before the adjournment.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the condition of the public debt, to-day:

Six per cent bonds	$1,339,245,700
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,753,813,000
Lawful money debt	$15,988,000
Matured debt	3,093,240
Legal tender notes	356,084,302
Certificates of deposit	27,770,000
Fractional currency	45,292,106
Coin certificates	24,024,980
Total without interest	$453,171,388
Total debt	$2,226,065,629
Total interest	$29,616,755
Cash in Treasury, coin	$65,930,781
Currency	4,600,902
Special deposit held for the redemption certificates of deposit as provided by law	27,770,000
Total in Treasury	$ 98,301,684
Debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,157,380,700
Decrease during the month	$ 5,277,880
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,672
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,185,353
Balance of interest paid by U. S.	$ 14,323,927

PACIFIC MAIL.

Representative Sypher, of Louisiana, was before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. He said he took an active interest in all the steamship subsidy bills, but more especially in the bill to establish a line from New Orleans to Mexican ports, in which the Southwest was deeply concerned. He voted for the Pacific Steamship bill, and was a friend of Garrison's Brazil bill, with the hope of securing the friends of this in support of the New Orleans bill. He never was offered, or paid, or asked any money consideration whatever, nor did he make any proposition to any parties interested in or connected with the steamship subsidy bills.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed the act to provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minn., which lies east of the Mississippi River; the act for the relief of Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; the act to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

PERSONAL.

Gen. William F. Barry is Chief Marshal of the inauguration ceremonies.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Isaac W. Hutchins, Massachusetts, Agent for the Indians at the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin; Martin L. Stiles, Arizona, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Gila Land District, Arizona; Levi Ruggles, Arizona, Register of the Land Office at the same place; Lieut.-Commander George A. Stevens, Commander; Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster, New Orleans.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Committees on Public Buildings of the House and Senate this morning held a joint meeting to decide upon the Farragut statue, but were unable to make any choice. The impression prevails to-day that the whole matter will be dropped for the present. The House Committee voted in favor of the model by Miss Vinnie Ream, but the Senate Committee was unable to agree. This morning the latter committee requested that of the House to make a second choice, but they refused to do this.

FINANCIAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for fifty millions of 1862 bonds, second and third series, and registered bonds. Forty-five millions are coupon bonds, and five millions registered bonds. This call includes all the balance of the second series, and about six million dollars of the third series, coupons. The call is made for three months, interest ceasing the 1st of June.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $390,000 of the 3 per cent certificates. This includes all the $10,000 certificates that were issued.

THE CLAYTON CASE.

Senator Norwood submitted his views, dissenting from the majority of the Committee in the case of Senator Clayton. His conclusions are specifications, which he resolves into three distinct charges:

First—That, while the evidence satisfies him that a combination did exist between Clayton and Edwards, by which, for the support of the Democrats, Clayton agreed to issue a certificate to Edwards as a member of the House of Representatives, and did accordingly so issue it, yet that, not having obtained his seat by the election held the 11th of January, at which he received these Democratic votes, the act is not cognizable by the Senate.

Second—That the charge of procuring his seat by corrupt use of money in the transaction with White, is sustained by the evidence, and

Third—That he obtained five other votes, which make his majority, and were necessary to his election, by giving to those electors, as a consideration for their votes, lucrative offices; that this was as corrupt as if for the same purpose he had paid them money in kind.

WASHINGTON'S CHAIR.

The chair on which Washington sat just before his first inauguration has been received here from New York. President Grant will sit in it on Tuesday next, previous to taking the oath. The chair belongs to the mother of Mr. Waddell, who was Marshal for New York under President Jackson.

KU-KLUX PARDONED.

The President pardoned Miles Carroll, Miles McCulloch, Henry Warlick, and James A. Sanders, of South Carolina, convicted of Ku-Klux crimes, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary.

A telegram from a high official in New Orleans says there is no apprehension of collision.

Gov. Warmoth was the first to receive the news to-day of the election of Gen. McMillan by the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana for the Senatorial long term. Warmoth congratulated McMillan, who is here.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the Senate, the House bill to make La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery was passed.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that the Senate and House Committees were unable to agree upon the acceptance of any models offered for a statue of the late Admiral Farragut. The models were not entirely worthy of the subject.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the finding of the Grand Jury in relation to the officers of the Wallkill Bank, New York State, sent to him as Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution of inquiry, whether any officer of the army, while stationed in South Carolina, received, or attempted to procure, payment from the State Legislature for services, or has been admitted to practice, or has practiced, at the bar of the State, while receiving pay as an officer; and whether such officer is now on duty in said State, detached from his regiment.

Objection being made, Mr. Bayard said he offered the resolution in the interest of the character and efficiency of the army; also, in some degree, for the protection of South Carolina, and he would call it up at the earliest possible moment.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Indiana and Illinois "Two Per Cent bill" had been rejected.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and EDMUNDS opposed the motion. It went over.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending amendment to pay the Washington Board of Works $913,000 for street improvements in progress opposite and around the Government property was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add a paragraph appropriating $500,000 for the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, with the proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to add to the classes of work now done by the Bureau in Washington. After some remarks by Mr. COLE in opposition to the proviso, it was agreed to.

SUB-TREASURIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, offered an amendment providing for the establishment of Sub-Treasuries in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Mr. COLE objected to it, as not being in order, and it was ruled out.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. CORBETT presented the credentials of his successor, J. H. Mitchell.

WASHINGTON STREETS.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered an amendment to reimburse the late corporation of Washington for the improvements of streets and avenues not chargeable to private property, not included in the previous appropriations, $1,000,000.

Mr. FERRY moved to reduce the amount one-half.

Mr. SAWYER modified the amendment so as to appropriate only $1,000,000. It was then agreed to.

THE DEBATES.

The amendment, directing the Committee on Printing to contract with William J. Murtagh, the lowest bidder for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, was laid on the table.

CENSUS TAKERS.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reconsider the amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Southern census takers of 1860, or their heirs, the sums set to their credit in the Treasury Department. Lost.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment appropriating $3,500 for a light-house near Narragansett. Adopted. Recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment reappropriating the unexpended balance of the appropriation of last year to enable the President to carry out Civil Service Reform. Agreed to. The bill then passed.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. DAVIS moved to reconsider the vote by which the Louisiana bill was rejected, but gave way temporarily to Mr. CONKLING who called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to dispose of certain old arsenal property, which was passed.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill to authorize the President to appoint commissioners to ascertain the value of certain land on Raccoon Fork, DesMoines River, Iowa.

Mr. EDMUNDS rose to oppose the bill, when Mr. DAVIS reclaimed the floor, and moved to proceed to the consideration of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. MORTON opposed the motion, and said that nothing could be effected by taking up the subject again.

Mr. ALCORN favored reconsideration, and declared that if the Louisiana usurpation be sustained, the way to overthrow the governments of the States and the liberties of the people would be easy. He would not sustain either Government, but would have a Government fairly chosen by the people.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point that the motion to lay on the table was not in order.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) in the chair, overruled the point. The Senate then refused to lay Mr. Davis' motion on the table—yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. CHANDLER said this vote meant an extra session. He would surrender, and would not attempt to press the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS—That is right,—that will save several millions. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING said whatever Mr. Chandler did, he (Conkling) would seek final action upon the essential measure.

Mr. LOGAN said that the Louisiana question was one of the most important that had ever arisen, and that the argument of want of time was frivolous in such a case.

Mr. MORTON said: Taking up this bill again will make an extra session. The situation in Louisiana was grossly exaggerated. The only troubles now emanated from this chamber, not from Senators, but from interlopers—especially one man—Warmoth—who, having run Louisiana four years, now undertook to run the Senate.

Mr. HOWE thought if there was any desire to pass the bill to meet the difficulties in Louisiana, it could be speedily passed. The discussion satisfied him there was no such desire, therefore he was willing to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought it impossible to give the people of Louisiana an opportunity to elect their own government this session. There was some consolation in the fact that the President would keep the peace there until the people could have a fair election.

Mr. STEVENSON thought the question more important than the River and Harbor bill. If the Senators were anxious to give Louisiana an opportunity to elect its own Government, he could not see what stood in the way.

Mr. BOREMAN congratulated the country upon the fact that the Democracy has been converted to the idea that there is power in Congress to reach the State Government said to have been destroyed. Mr. Boreman was proceeding to enlarge on this subject, but Mr. Trumbull interrupted him several times with points of order, which were sustained. Mr. Boreman abruptly closed with the inquiry, "What are we to talk about?" [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 28.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) called up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved to non-concur in the House amendments and ask a committee of conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the House amendment increasing salaries by striking out all except the clause increasing the President's salary to $50,000. Some little debate followed on the increase-of-salary question.

Mr. CARPENTER hoped the House amendment increasing the salaries of members would be disagreed to, because it was entirely too small. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLANAGAN took the same view, and expressed the fear that, unless the salaries of Congressmen were increased, people would send inferior people to Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN said if he were to vote to increase his salary he would be for a real increase. This the House amendments would not give.

Mr. WRIGHT said the Republican party was committed to economy. Senators who consulted their own interests in this matter, disregarding the interests of the people, were untrue to their trust.

Mr. HOWE agreed entirely with Mr. Logan. He thought that the members of Congress had better struggle on with their present salaries until the people should be prepared to pay them fairly.

M. Edmund's motion was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 37.

Mr. MORTON said if he was to have an increase of salary he wanted a substantial increase.

Mr. HILL moved to make the salaries of members $7,500, but withdrew the amendment.

The question was taken on striking out the increase of members' salaries. It was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 36.

Mr. BAYARD moved to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims. Lost.

The Senate then voted to nonconcur in the House amendment increasing the salaries—yeas, 2, Bayard and Stockton; nays, 55.

CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Mr. MORTON called up the House bill to fix the time of election of the California Representatives for the Forty-fourth Congress.

Messrs. CASSERLY and COLE advocated it briefly, and it passed.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the House provision in the Legislative Appropriation bill, providing for a suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, etc., was concurred in.

The other House amendments were then nonconcurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. RANSOM presented the credentials of Mr. Merriman, Senator-elect.

Mr. COLE made a report from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The amendment striking out the improvement of the Great Kanawha was not agreed to. The appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown was struck out.

The bill to authorize the continued employment of Mr. Hale as counsel before the United States and British Mixed Commission, notwithstanding his election to Congress, passed.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. CONKLING from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported adversely the petition of Susan B. Anthony and others, for the constitutional recognition of woman's right to vote.

Senate still in session at 2:15 a. m.

HOUSE.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

After the disposition of several matters of no general interest, the Judiciary and Legislative Appropriation bill came up, the question being on Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the vote of last night, rejecting the proposed increase of salaries.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) by unanimous consent made an explanation of his purpose in making the motion. If the vote last night were to stand, there would be no possibility of making any change in compensation, whereas, if otherwise, the question could go to the Senate. He did not care whether the salary of members was fixed at $2,500, $6,500 or $5,000, but there should be some increase to get rid of the inequality of mileage.

Mr. SARGENT—I suggest $6,500 in lieu of all mileages and other allowances.

Mr. BINGHAM—There are no allowances proposed now except actual expenses.

Mr. SARGENT—In lieu of actual allowances, and everything.

Mr. KILLINGER (to Mr. Butler)—This is right; accept it.

Mr. BUTLER—I accept that with pleasure, if I can.

Mr. BANKS—No. We will object to that.

Mr. TOWNSEND (New York)—I will vote to reconsider, in order to allow that proposition to be made.

Mr. BUTLER—Then I propose to fix the salary at $6,500 in lieu of all allowances.

The SPEAKER—How does the gentleman from Massachusetts propose to effect it?

Mr. BUTLER—I ask unanimous consent.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I object. I understand very well the object of this thing.

Mr. RANDALL and others objected to debate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas, 66; nays, 105.

The question recurred on reconsidering the vote rejecting the salary amendment.

Mr. SARGENT then offered an amendment to fix the salary of members of Congress at $6,500 per annum in lieu of any other pay or any allowance for mileage, newspapers, or stationery. This was agreed to without the yeas and nays, which was refused.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment, as thus amended, was then agreed to—yeas, 100; nays, 97.

The salaries are thus fixed:

President of the United States, $50,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice-President, Speaker, and members of the Cabinet, $10,000; Senators, members of and delegates to Congress, $6,500.

The increased pay of members is to apply to the present Congress; that of the President, and other officers, to commence the 4th of March, 1873.

The vote having been taken amid great excitement, and announced, the SPEAKER called attention to a matter personal to himself. He alluded to the fact that, by the terms of the amendment, his salary would be $10,000 for the present Congress. When the salaries were last increased, the pay of the Speaker was adjusted on the same plan as that of the Vice President and members of the Cabinet. He did not think that that adjustment should be disturbed, and he therefore asked unanimous consent to put in the word "Hereafter" in reference to the Speaker's pay,—that the Speaker shall hereafter receive $10,000 a year.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. COX—That saves the reput tion of the House.

The SPEAKER hoped that Mr. Randall would withdraw his objection, and Mr. Randall having done so, the Speaker said he would interline that modification in the amendment.

Subsequently, Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed the objection, but the Speaker ruled that the objection was "too late." [Laughter.]

The vote on the amendment was as follows:

YEAS.

Ames,	Harmer,	Rainey,
Averill,	Harper,	Randall,
Banks,	Harris (Miss.),	Rice (Ky.),
Bigby,	Hays (Ala.),	Robinson,
Bingham,	Hazelton (N. J.),	Rogers (N. Y.),
Boarman,	Herndon,	Rogers (N. C.),
Buckley,	Houghton,	Sargent,
Burdett,	Kendall,	Shanks,
Butler (Mass.),	King,	Sheldon,
Butler (Tenn.),	Lamison,	Sherwood,
Caldwell,	Lamport,	Sloss,
Cobb,	Lansing,	Snapp,
Coghlan,	Leach,	Snyder,
Comingo,	Maynard,	Stevens,
Connor,	McHenry,	Storm,
Critcher,	McJunkin,	Stoughton,
Crossland,	McKee,	Stowell,
Darrall,	McKinney,	St. John,
Dickey,	B. F. Meyers,	Sutherland,
Dodds,	Morey,	Sypher,
DuBose,	Morphis,	Thomas,
Duell,	L. Myers,	Townsend (N.Y.),
Duke,	Negley,	Turner,
Dunnell,	Niblack (Fla.),	Tuthill,
Eldridge,	Packard (Ind.),	Twichell,
Elliott,	Parker (Mo.),	Vaughan,
Foster (Pa.),	Peck,	Voorhees,
Garrett,	Perce,	Waddell,
Getz,	Perry,	Whiteley,
Giddings,	Platt,	Williams (Ind.),
Golladay,	Potter,	Williams (N. Y.),
Griffith,	Price,	Winchester,
Hancock,	Prindle,	Wood—100.
Hanks,		

NAYS.

Acker,	Garfield,	Poland,
Ambler,	Goodrich,	Read,
Archer,	Hale,	Rice (Ill.),
Arthur,	Halsey,	E. H. Roberts,
Barber,	Harris (Va.),	W. R. Roberts,
Barnum,	Havens,	Roosevelt,
Beatty,	Hawley (Ill.),	Rusk,
Beck (Ga.),	Hawley (Conn.),	Sawyer,
Bell,	Hay (Ill.),	Scofield,
Bird,	Hazelton (Wis.),	Shellabarger,
Blair (Mich.),	Hibbard,	Shober,
Braxton,	Hill,	Shoemaker,
Buffinton,	Hoar,	Smith (N. Y.),
Bunnell,	Holman,	Smith (Ohio),
Burchard,	Kellogg (Conn.),	Smith (Vt.),
Campbell,	Kerr,	Speer,
Clarke,	Killinger,	Starkweather,
Conger,	Lowe,	Stevenson,
Cotton,	Lynch,	Swann,
Cox,	Marshall,	Terry,
Crebs,	McClelland,	Townsend (Pa.),
Crocker,	McCormick,	Upson,
Davis,	McCrary,	Van Trump,
Dawes,	McGrew,	Wakeman,
Donnan,	McIntyre,	Walden,
Dox,	Merriam,	Waldron,
Eames,	Merrick,	Wallace,
Ely,	Monroe,	Warren,
Esty,	Niblack (Ind.),	Wells,
Farnsworth,	Orr,	Wheeler,
Finkelnburg,	Packer,	Willard,
Foster (Ohio),	Palmer,	Wilson (O.)—97.
Frye,		

The House then proceeded to vote on the other important amendments, with the following result:

The amendment suspending payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal persons was rejected. The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations in reference to withholding the Government charges for transportation from the Pacific Railroads, applying the amount to reimbursement of interest, was agreed to instead of the Senate amendment on the same subject.

The amendment known as the Wilson Bill, directing suits to be instituted for the restitution of the Credit Mobilier overcharges was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

A conference was then ordered on the disagreeing votes.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported from that Committee a joint resolution tendering, in the name and on behalf of the American people and Congress, congratulations to the people of Spain on their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a Republican form of Government, and requesting the President to transmit the resolution to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government.

MACCARONI.

Mr. COX called up his motion to reconsider the vote of last night passing the bill to make the duty on maccaroni or vermicelli 35 per cent ad valorem. The bill, he said, had not been printed, and had not received any consideration. He objected to singling out for such a high rate one of the articles which was now on the free list. The importations were made on that law. Without speaking his free trade thought, he put his motion on other grounds. The bill involved an increase of price on an article now going into general use, and it would cost as much to collect the tax as the tax itself would produce. After considerable discussion the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and the bill was sent to the Senate.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and have all the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill rejected and referred to a Conference Committee.

Mr. COBURN called attention to the appropriation of $250,000 for the establishment of two military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said there was more in that than was apparent. It concealed another Indian war, and wanted that fact understood by the House and country.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. Dickey's motion was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules, and order a Committee of Conference on the Agricultural College bill. Lost—yeas, 82; nays, 88—not two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION

bill. The bill appropriates $8,222,828, and applies to deficiencies in the Department of State and Treasury, Territorial Governments, War and Interior Departments, and miscellaneous matters. It includes an item of $34,900 for the custom-house at St. Paul, Minn.; one of $500,000 for the New York Post-Office, and one of $284,199 for the extension of the Capitol grounds.

The fly-leaf of the printed bill gives the following summary of the twelve regular Appropriation bills:

Indian bill, reported Dec. 2, 1872	$ 5,379,365
Pension bill, reported Dec. 2, 1872	30,000,000
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, reported Dec. 2, 1872	17,041,354
Consular and Diplomatic bill, reported Dec. 29, 1872	1,310,629
Navy bill, reported Jan. 7, 1873	18,799,993
Fortifications bill, reported Jan. 7	1,999,000
Post-Office bill, reported Jan. 15	32,503,767
Military Academy bill, reported Feb. 8	351,017
Army bill	31,961,953
Sundry Civil Expenses bill, reported Feb. 11	27,958,829
River and Harbor bill, reported Feb. 11	5,507,400
Deficiency bill, reported Feb. 24	8,222,828
Total	$181,006,136

The Committee rose without finishing the bill.

The SPEAKER announced the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. He said that, there being several points of difference, it was his duty to adjust the conference so as to represent that which the House was most earnestly insisting on. The three points of difference were the question of salaries, what is known as the "Morrill Amendment," and the matter in relation to the Pacific Railroads. So far as he could analyze the votes, the following Committee fairly represented the will of the House on these subjects:

Messrs. Garfield, Butler (Mass.) Randall, Dickey, Coburn, and Palmer were appointed a conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill. The House then, at 5:15, took a recess until 8.

EVENING SESSION.

PRE-EMPTORS.

On motion of Mr. DUNNELL, a bill passed extending by two years the time for pre-emptors on the public lands in Minnesota and Dakota to make payment therefor.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) from the Select Committee on the Credit Mobilier, reported a bill securing the interest of the United States and the public in the Central Pacific Railroad. Ordered printed, and recommitted. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to examine in the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to inquire into the collusive action between the Company and the Contract and Finance Company which constructed the road; also, as to the disposition of corporate moneys,—bonds, stocks, and other property of the railroad, whether they were unlawfully disposed of or applied to purposes other than those for which they were received, the security of the United States for its claims against the Company having been impaired; also, to inquire whether the measurement of the line of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, with reference to the issue of subsidy bonds, was properly made; also whether the Union Pacific and its branches are operated in accordance with the act of July 2, 1864; also, whether there are any existing contracts with the Union Pacific, making unjust and improper discriminations in relation to the transportation of coal or other commodities. The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $3,000 a year, and actual traveling expenses; may employ a stenographer and a clerk. Their office is to continue till the 31st of December next. They are to report at the next session. The bill appropriates $20,000.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, the Senate bill authorizing the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to issue currency bonds, instead of coin bonds, passed.

RAILWAY BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo., passed.

TREASURER SPINNER.

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to reimburse Treasurer Spinner $61,171, for losses in his office through the embezzlement of employes. Passed.

Mr. HALE presented a conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The House then, at 9 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole on the

DEFICIENCY BILL.

There being some items in the bill relating to the District of Columbia, the opportunity thus afforded was taken advantage of for the usual discussion of matters connected with Washington,—its morals, improvements, government, and Board of Public Works. The attacking party was led by Mr. ROOSEVELT, the party of resistance by Mr. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. COX took a hand in, so did Mr. POTTER.

Mr. STEVENSON delivered what he called his valedictory to Washington, which Mr. SARGENT intimated should have been spoken at the "opera comique."

The last item in the deficiency bill was for $1,866,000 for postage stamps for the use of the several departments of the Government for the fiscal year 1874. Agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the amendment providing for special stamping-machines for the House and Senate to be used for franking books, public documents, and accounts, to be used by the Post-office Department and charged to the respective Houses.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. HOLMAN, COGHLAN, WILLARD, HIBBARD, SPEER, and MAYNARD, as being simply a restoration of the franking privilege and the continuance of the present system of publishing tons of useless public documents.

It was advocated by Messrs. POTTER and COBURN. Amendment rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that he was glad it was defeated, as an intimation that no more public documents were to be printed.

At ten minutes past 12, the Committee rose and reported the bill, which thereupon passed.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. After half an hour's wrangle over the appropriation to pay certain members from Georgia who were sworn in in February 1871, their full pay for Congress, commencing in March, 1869, which was carried, it was proposed to non concur in all the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and refer them to a conference committee. That was done in regard to all the amendments, except the one ordering reports of Congressional debates to be printed at the Government office until the contract be made, which amendment was concurred in. The Conference Committee was appointed.

Mr. VOORHEES from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the suit of Carondolet against the United States. Passed.

Mr. MERRIAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the suppression of trade in obscene literature. Agreed to,—100 to 37.

The House then at a quarter past 1 o'clock, Adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Massachusetts Labor Statistics.

BOSTON, March 1.—The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which was presented to the Legislature, recommends a reduction of the hours of labor for the State; ten hours for factories; better protection against exposed machinery; half time in schools, and that a census of the State be taken with reference to labor and capital.

Hog-Packing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—According to the report of Col. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, made on 'Change to-day, the whole number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, was 626,205.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Amendatory Bill Introduced in the Lower House of the Illinois General Assembly.

The following bill to cover the points made by the recent railroad decision in the Supreme Court of Illinois was introduced in the House of Representatives on Saturday:

A BILL For an act to determine conclusively reasonable maximum rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and to impose fines and penalties for charging, demanding, or receiving unreasonable rates, and making unjust discriminations.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That the rates of passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, as fixed by law, and classified by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, in pursuance of law, and the rates of freight tariffs, until otherwise determined by law, prescribed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the different railroads in this State shall be deemed and held prima facie just and reasonable maximum rates of freight and passenger tariffs on such railroads, and all discriminations, prohibited by law, or by said Railroad and Warehouse Commission shall be deemed and held prima facie unjust discriminations. And said Railroad and Warehouse Commission are hereby authorized to prescribe as soon as possible after the passage of this act, and until otherwise provided by law, such rates of freight tariffs on the different railroads in this State as may be reasonable and just, And in the determination of freight tariffs, they may classify the different railroads in this State into not exceeding four classes, conforming as nearly as may be to the classification already provided by the law for passenger tariffs, and make one schedule for each class of roads. Said Railroad and Warehouse Commission, as soon as a schedule of rates of passenger and freight tariffs for any railroad in this State shall have been prepared in pursuance of law, or by them as herein directed, shall cause publication thereof to be made, in such manner as they may prescribe, and such rates shall take effect, and be in force, from and after thirty days after such publication. In all cases where such rates are disregarded, or where unjust discriminations are made, it shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to apply to any Circuit Court in any county where the railroad is located, by petition, in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, upon the relation of such Commissioners, for an order upon such railroad corporation so disregarding such rates, or making any unjust discriminations, to show cause, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Court, not exceeding thirty days, why such railroad corporation should not be adjudged to conform in all respects to said rates; and why such railroad corporation should not abstain from making discriminations, prohibited by law, or in pursuance of law. A schedule of such rates shall be attached to said petition, and a copy thereof shall be served upon said railroad corporation, together with said order to show cause.

SEC. 2. Any railroad corporation against which an order to show cause has been issued, as provided in the foregoing section, making default, shall be adjudged by the Court to conform in all respects to the schedule of rates of freight and passenger tariffs so prescribed as aforesaid, and such default shall be held and taken as conclusive evidence that such rates are just and reasonable maximum rates, and that all discriminations prohibited are unjust discriminations. *Provided*, That the Court shall first empanel a jury to try the case submitted, on the part of the people, and upon the rendition of a verdict for the plaintiff the Court shall issue a decree thereon as provided in Section 3 of this act.

SEC. 3. If upon the day set for any railroad corporation to showcause as provided in this act such railroad corporation shall appear and traverse the fact that such rates are reasonable and just maximum rates, and that the discriminations prohibited are unjust discriminations, the Court shall set the cause for trial upon a day within the term. The pleadings shall conform, as near as may be, to pleadings in equity, the issues of fact, namely:

First—Whether the defendant, being a railroad corporation, and a common carrier, has been guilty of making discriminations in the rates of freight or passenger tariffs charged on such railroad, and whether such discriminations are just or not.

Secondly—Whether the rates of freight and passenger tariffs prescribed for such railroad corporation by law, or by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, in pursuance of law, are just and reasonable maximum rates, for such railroad corporation; shall be tried by a jury; or they may be tried by the Court if the parties consent thereto. If the verdict shall be for the defendant, the plaintiffs shall be adjudged to pay the costs. If for the plaintiffs, the Court shall adjudge and decree that the defendant shall conform in all cases to the rates of freight and passenger tariffs, thus prescribed for said railroad corporation,—such rates being found to be just and reasonable,—and shall desist from making discriminations found to be unjust. And said defendant shall pay the costs of suit. The decree of the Court shall embody the rates so prescribed as aforesaid, and the discriminations found to be unjust, and said decree shall be conclusive evidence, in all of the Courts in this State, that such rates shall be just and reasonable maximum rates for such railroad corporation, and that the discriminations prohibited are unjust discriminations. A copy of said decree shall be furnished to said Commissioners, and one to said railroad corporation, or its attorneys of record in the case. Said Commissioners shall make all needful rules and regulations for the publication of schedules of such rates thus judicially determined as aforesaid. *Provided*, that the Court may, upon written motion containing the reasons therefor, filed by either party, at the same term of the finding of said verdict, grant a new trial, absolutely, or upon terms to be imposed by it. *Provided further*, that, upon the granting of such new trial, leave may be given by the Court to amend the schedule of rates, upon written application to that effect by the plaintiffs; and the same proceedings shall be had, upon such amended schedule, as were had upon the original schedule.

SEC. 4. Causes begun in pursuance of this act shall have precedence over all other business in Court. Changes of venue shall not be allowed in any case; but when the defendant objects to the competency of the Judge, any other Circuit Judge in the State, agreed upon by the parties, may be selected to try the case in the county in which the suit was begun. If no other Judge can be agreed upon, the Judge in whose circuit the suit was commenced, shall try the cause. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court by either party, at any time within thirty days after final verdict. If by the defendant, the Court shall in addition to the ordinary appeal bond, require the defendant to enter into another bond, with approved security in the penal sum of $100,000, conditions for the faithful observance by such railroad corporation of the rates of freight and passenger tariffs thus found to be just and reasonable maximum rates, for such railroad corporation, and conditioned further that such defendant will abstain from making discriminations found to be unjust as provided in this act, and will observe, abide by, and conform to all orders and decrees of court, made in pursuance of this act, until the determination and decrees of the Court below shall be finally reversed by the Supreme Court.

For any violation of the conditions of said bond the Court shall, upon motion of the said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, the Attorney-General, special counsel for the State, or any State Attorney, proceed to judgment for the whole penalty of said bond, by scira facias, or otherwise.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to attend the meetings of said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, as far as practicable, and to give all necessary legal advice, and assistance to such Commission, and shall represent the State in all suits in the Courts arising under this act, as far as in his power. He may, with consent of said Commission employ such assistant counsel for the State as may be necessary for a thorough and efficient prosecution of all suits instituted in pursuance of this act. The said Commission shall audit and approve all accounts for special legal services; which accounts shall be paid out of any appropriation made by law for the payment of the expenses of said Commission.

SEC. 6. Any railroad corporation it this State which shall, by any of its employes or agents, demand, charge, or receive a greater amount of tariffs than found and decreed to be just and reasonable, as provided in the foregoing sections of this act, or make discriminations found to be unjust, as provided in this act, shall be deemed to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $1,000 for each offense; and the State's Attorney of the county in which the indictment is found, shall be entitled to recover fifty dollars as his fee for each conviction, to be taxed as costs, in the case against the defendant.

SEC. 7. Upon the third conviction of any railroad corporation, under the sixth section of this act, such railroad corporation shall be deemed to have forfeited its property and franchises, and it shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, to proceed at once to sue out a writ of quo warranto against such railroad corporation, to the end that such forfeiture may be enforced by the Courts to judgment of ouster and final execution.

SEC. 8. Any person from whom any railroad corporation, or any of its agents or employes, shall charge, demand, or receive a greater rate of freight or passenger tariffs than that ascertained in pursuance of this act, shall be entitled to sue for and recover from said railroad corporation, the whole amount of the freight paid said railroad corporation, including the amount that might have been legally charged, as well as the excess over such legal rates, and may also recover from said railroad corporation a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the Court and taxed as a part of the costs in the case. The plaintiff in such suit shall not be required to give security for costs in any case.

SEC. 9. The Judges of the Circuit Court of this State shall have power in term time, or in vacation, on application of any State's Attorney, the Attorney-General, or special counsel for the State, or the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, or any one of them, to issue attachments for contempt of Court, directed to the Sheriff of the county in which the suit is pending, and running to all parts of the State, against all railroad conductors, agents, or employes who shall disregard or fail to comply with any order or decree of court, made in pursuance of this act, or who shall ask, demand, or receive a greater rate of freight or passenger tariffs than that fixed and prescribed by judicial decree of said Court, according to the provisions of this act, or who shall make discriminations found to be unjust as provided in this act. And unless such contumacious conductors, agents, or employes, shall satisfactorily purge himself, or themselves, of all contempt of court, it shall be the duty of the Court to fine such contumacious person or persons not less than $100, nor more than $500, and such contumacious person or persons shall stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 10. In order to more effectually enforce the provisions of this act, and all decrees and orders of court made in pursuance thereof, it shall be the duty of any Sheriff, whenever any occasion requires it, to summon a posse comitatus, in number sufficient to inforce obedience to all decrees and orders of Court, and to serve all writs placed in his hands under the provisions of this act. And in the performance of his duties as herein provided, said Sheriff may stop any and all trains passing over any railroad in this State, whenever it shall be necessary to arrest persons against whom attachments, writs, or orders have been issued, and to serve all writs placed in the hands of said Sheriff, against any conductor, agent, or employe of any railroad corporation.

SEC. 11. Any conductor, agent, or employe of any railroad corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall charge, ask, demand, or receive a greater rate of freight or passenger tariffs than that fixed and prescribed in pursuance of this act, or shall violate any decree of court made in pursuance of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined, for each offense, not less than $100, nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the county jail, not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court, and in all cases shall stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 12. Whenever through change of circumstances the existing rates of freight and passenger tariffs fixed for any railroad corporation, in pursuance of this act, shall become unreasonably low and unremunerative, such railroad corporation may apply to the Court by which the existing rates were fixed for a rehearing of the case, setting forth the grounds therefor, and what rates would be reasonable, in view of such changed circumstances. And, upon giving said Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners ten days' notice of such application, the Court shall redocket the case, and issue an order upon said Commissioners to show cause, within thirty days in term time, or in vacation, why the existing rates of freight and passenger tariffs should not be increased in accordance with the application of said railroad corporation. Upon the trial of the case, the issues of fact, namely:

First—Whether the existing rates of freight and passenger tariffs are unreasonably low and unremunerative; and,

Secondly—Whether the increased rates, submitted by said railroad corporation, are just and reasonable maximum rates, may be tried by a jury, as in the first instance; or by the Court, if both parties consent thereto. And should said issues be found for the railroad corporation, the Court shall proceed in like manner as is provided in the third section of this act. And, thereafter, such rates so re-established, fixed, and decreed, shall be enforced in like manner, as if such new rates had been prescribed in the first instance, and all fines, forfeitures, indictments, contempts, and rights of action prescribed in the foregoing section of this act shall apply to such new rates of freight and passenger tariffs the same as if such rates had been originally prescribed: *Provided*, That such application for the readjustment of rates of freight and passenger tariffs shall not be made oftener than once in each year.

SEC. 13. WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of this State has recently decided that certain laws of the State heretofore passed in relation to railroad corporations are unconstitutional in part; and

WHEREAS, Immediate legislation is imperatively required on this subject, whereby an emergency exists, requiring this act to take effect prior to the first day of July next; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

NEW YORK.

New Cuban Agent—For Vienna—A Land Scheme—The Jumel Will Case—The City Charter—Poisoning—Mrs. Fisk and Credit Mobilier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—John Parker died in Paterson, N. J., yesterday, under circumstances that lead to the supposition that his wife gave him medicines to bring about dropsy, after having starved him nearly to death. Parker and his wife lived in LaCrosse, Wis., where they owned considerable property, and had, besides, several thousand dollars in bank. Mrs. Parker, who was very penurious sold everything about their residence, collected the rents, and put the money in bank. She refused to buy food or fuel, and Parker wrote to his sister in Paterson. She went to LaCrosse, and took him to Paterson, but the doctors said he could not recover. Mrs. Parker then took steps to procure a writ of habeas corpus. A post mortem examination will be made, and it is probable that Mrs. Parker will be arrested for murder.

The old suit of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Credit Mobilier of America, which was begun in 1868, has lain dormant for some time. The objects of this suit were to compel the defendants to acknowledge the legal ownership by Fisk of 20,000 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, and to compel them to make an account to him of the dividends thereon. Some time ago a motion was made in Philadelphia for a dissolution of the Credit Mobilier organization, which motion was denied. To-day, counsel for Mrs. Fisk, the widow and executrix of James Fisk, Jr., appeared in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Blatchford, for the purpose of moving for an injunction to restrain the Credit Mobilier from dissolving its organization until time has been given for a judicial determination of the claims of Mrs. Fisk, who has been substituted as plaintiff in place of her husband against the Credit Mobilier organization. Judge Emmet and Mr. Stickney appeared as counsel for the defendants, and David Dudley Field and Thomas G. Shearman for Mrs. Fisk. The motion for an injunction was based mainly on an affidavit of Thomas G. Shearman, to the effect that the recent Congressional investigation had shown that the Credit Mobilier had made immense profits, amounting to many millions of dollars, and that it had unsettled claims against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for many millions of dollars. Mr. Scribner, in opposing the motion, said that in relation to the Hoxie, Oakes Ames, and Davis contracts, what it was alleged had greatly enriched the Credit Mobilier, there was no proof showing that the Credit Mobilier had ever received one cent on account of the two latter contracts. Mr. Scribner thought that the property could be nowhere safer than in the hands of a Receiver, who would hold it for the satisfaction of all just claims. Mr. Field said that it was absolutely necessary, in order to save the property of the Credit Mobilier from being scattered and destroyed, that the officers of the organization should be enjoined from parting with any of its property. There was evidence before the Court that the property was fast disappearing, and the Court was bound to act on such evidence under the other surrounding circumstances. The putting of the property into the hands of a Receiver as suggested by Mr. Scribner, would eventuate in causing the initiation of a series of suits by the plaintiff to obtain her rights, while if the injunction was granted one suit would suffice. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Blatchford granted the following order:

A motion for an injunction being made, it is ordered that until the decision of the said motion, and the entry of an order thereon, the defendant, Credit Mobilier of America, its officers, agents, attorneys, and servants are restrained from taking any proceedings for the dissolution of said Credit Mobilier of America, or for the appointment of a Receiver of its effects or for the distribution thereof among its stockholders or any other person or persons, and from making any distribution or transfer of its effects.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Money was easier to-day, and ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent, with late dealings at the lower rate. Discounts were dull and nominal.

EXCHANGE AND GOLD.

Foreign exchange was active. Gold ruled more active and higher, ranging from 114¾ to 115⅛. The gold market was unusually strong this afternoon, consequent upon the purchase of considerable amounts for speculative purposes, supposed to be for account of the "bull" clique. The short interest also, aided materially in advancing the premium. It is rumored that the Treasury Department will disburse some of the reserve legal tenders next week, immediately after the inauguration.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement was more favorable than generally expected, the heavy contraction in loans reducing the deposits, and in this way decreasing the liabilities of the banks. An analysis of the statement shows that the deficiency is now only $322,275, a gain of $1,537,500 for the week.

STOCKS.

The stock market was unusually quiet to-day, with very slight fluctuations, closing rather weak.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet and firm, with a demand for all issues in excess of supply.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $9,394,736; produce exports, $5,024,810; and specie exports, $625,435. The total merchandise imports since Jan. 1 are $73,066,728 against $69,443,308 last year, and $52,179,758 in 1871. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 are $39,047,067, against $32,512,231 last year, and $32,179,738 in 1871. The total exports of specie since Jan. 1 are $10,322,672, against $2,803,923 last year, and $6,171,277 in 1871.

PRODUCE.

Flour was irregular and more active. Low and medium grades are more plenty; good superfine in demand and not plenty. Wheat was steadier, the demand chiefly for export. Holders are firm.

Pork was quiet at former prices. New mess is quoted at $15.25 cash, without wholesale business. For future delivery, June was quoted at $15.25. Cut meats are generally quiet. Pickled hams are quoted at 11@12c; dry salted short cut hams at 10½@11c. Dry salted shoulders are in limited supply at 5⅞c bid, with 6c asked. Bacon was steady, with sales of about 2,200 boxes at 8c short clear March, and 7½c long and short together, ditto. Lard was dull and nominal; Western, 8⅛c.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

NEW YORK, March 1.—One of the two bodies recovered from the Boston fire, yesterday, was that of Miss Babb, not McDonough. Search is still being made for that of the latter. The inquest is proposed to be thorough.

DUBUQUE, March 1.—A fire at Lansing, Iowa, this morning, destroyed the sample rooms of the St. Nicholas Hotel, involving a loss of $800 to $1,000. Two large barns in the rear were also destroyed, with a loss of $2,000, and an insurance of $500. James F. McKee, travelling for Eddy, Harvey & Carter, of Chicago had a large assortment of samples, valued at $500, burned. The hotel was saved with great difficulty.

DES MOINES, March 1.—At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire destroyed the residence of Dr. Henry Behrens, a two-story frame. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000. Nothing was saved. The family barely escaped with their lives.

TOLEDO, O., March 1.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the building at the corner of Cherry and Ontario streets, occupied by J. Roth, grocer, and Peter Umstadter, butcher. The loss is $4,000; covered by insurance.

Railroad News.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 1.—Judge Melvin, to-day, granted an injunction restraining the City of Wheeling from issuing bonds for the amount of subscriptions voted for last summer in aid of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, and authorized by the City Council this winter. This brings the contemplated road to a halt, so far as this end is concerned, for the time being.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Frederick A. Lane, formerly a confidant of Fisk and Gould in the Erie Railway management, claims to have principally originated the scheme which resulted in ousting Gould. It is stated now that of the two payments made by Bishoffsheim and Goldsmith for $500,000 and $450,000 respectively, to secure the resignation of the old Directory of the Erie Company, Lane, in company with some ten other Erie gentlemen, received shares ranging from $25,000 to $75,000 each.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 1.—The Port Royal Railroad, connecting Port Royal, S. C., with Augusta and the West is completed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Liverpool says that a steamer, the name of which is unknown, foundered this morning in the River Mersey, below Liverpool, and all on board are supposed to have perished.

The bark Bayne, from Batavia for Falmouth, was wrecked in Mounts Bay, on the southwest coast of England, and fifteen of her crew were drowned.

[Mounts Bay is on the coast of Cornwall, near Lands End.—ED.]

At a meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society, last night, Gen. Fairchild, United States Consul, spoke in favor of international conventions as a means of settling disputes. Gen. Fairchild, however, justified the recent civil war in the United States.

The iron clad steam frigate Raleigh was launched at Chatham to-day.

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 1.—Dispatches from Paris say it is generally considered that to-day's sitting of the National Assembly will be of the utmost importance. It is expected that both the Right and the Left will insist upon a distinct statement from President Theirs of the policy of the Executive.

PARIS, March 1.—In the National Assembly, to-day, Dufaure made a long speech, declaring that the compact of Bordeaux would be maintained by the Government. This statement was received with satisfaction by the Conservatives, and the Assembly, by a vote of 499 against 200, decided to discuss the proposals of the Committee of Thirty.

Previous to the decision to proceed to the discussion of the various clauses of the report of the Committee of Thirty, Dufaure quoted from the speech of Thiers, delivered at the time of the compact of Bordeaux, in which the latter pledged his word as an honest man that the final form of the Government of France should remain in obeyance. Dufaure reiterated those assurances, and said all parties should retain their liberty of action. It was desirable to continue the party truce until after the territory of France was liberated from occupation by the German troops, otherwise outbreaks were possible. If you wish, said Dufaure, to prevent anarchy, you must vote for the bill submitted by the Committee.

Ricard, a member of the Minority Committee, supported the bill, because the Government, though provisional, was thoroughly Republican.

DeLarcy rejected Ricard's interpretation that the bill is an advance towards the definitive establishment of a Republic, and claimed that the Assembly could exercise the constitutional power whenever in its judgment the time was opportune.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The Welland Canal Commissioners have presented their report to Page, Chief Engineer of Public Works. The route varies but little from Page's plan, but will pass through the property of one of the Commissioners. Tenders for some portions have been opened, but no contracts awarded. It is believed that some $4,000,000 will be spent in improving and enlarging it.

Canavon, a Manitoba official, is here to expose the conduct of McMicken.

Another batch of Queen's Counsel have been appointed by the Premier for political purposes.

TORONTO, March 1.—At the workingman's mass meeting, in Hamilton, last night, the Ontario Government's policy was sustained.

Much interest is manifested by the medical men of the Province in a bill to prevent quackery and protect qualified medical men, which is now being considered by a special committee of the House.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, March 1.—The mails from Rio de Janeiro report that a decree has been issued, permitting foreign vessels to ascend the Madeira River to the Falls of San Antonio.

The Brazilian Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Public Works had resigned, and were succeeded by Caravellas and Castapereira respectively.

It was reported at Rio de Janeiro that the authorities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are determined to close those ports against vessels coming from Brazil in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22, via HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The *Two Republics* says the difficulties on the frontiers of Mexico and Texas are due to the annexation fever by both parties.

The army has driven Lozada's forces into Sierra. Lozada is fortifying the defiles to prevent the advance of the Federals.

An English man-of-war brought documents to the Government relative to the attack of the Yucatan Indians on Belize. The *Siglo* says the Government postponed the publication of its answer to England's demands owing to the state of affairs existing between England and Mexico. It fears the communication of England is unfriendly.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 1.—A farewell court dinner was given to-night by King Luis to ex-King Amadeus and his wife, who will probably go to Italy on Monday.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The Venezuelan Government will construct a railroad from the seaboard to the City of Caracas. No tolls will be levied on merchandise proceeding from one State to another.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, March 1.—There is increased anxiety over the fate of Frelinghuysen's bill. Nothing else is talked about, but both sides are doubtful of the result. The Mormons say, if the bill passes, then comes the question of its constitutionality. The *Journal* (Gentile) expresses the belief that Brigham Young has determined to cease resistance to the laws.

All the roads, except the Utah Northern, are clear of snow. Trains from the East and West are on time.

An immense freight of ore and base bullion is accumulating for the Union and Central Pacific Roads.

Reaching for Sinners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, March 1.—This forenoon, about 100 workers were sent out, by the Union meetings, to visit all the saloons in the city. They were kindly received, and were followed by crowds through the streets. To-morrow night Mr. Hammond has set aside for a sermon to what he calls "hard cases," including saloon-keepers and fast men. Nearly 400 conversions foot up the receipts of the week. The meetings will continue under the direction of Mr. Hammond all next week. Many strangers are in the city to attend the meetings to-morrow.

Farmers in Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., March 1.—A large number of farmers assembled at the Court-House this afternoon, pursuant to call of the officers of the Farmers' Clubs of the different towns in the county. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Hon. P. A. Armstrong and the Hon. L. B. Ray addressed the meeting, promising the support and co-operation of the State Legislature in all laudable undertakings for the purpose of regulating corporations and monopolies.

Military Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Company A, National Guard, of this city, Capt. W. B. Hazeltine in command, fifty strong, and accompanied by twelve members of Company A, Engineer Corps, left on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway to-night, for Washington, to take part in the inauguration ceremonies of President Grant, next Tuesday. They will then proceed to Philadelphia and New York, and return home in about ten days.

Deliberate Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—This evening, Robert Irvine, salesman for Heller & Co., of this city, went into a saloon and called for a drink, which was given to him, when he took a package of powder from his pocket, put it in the glass, saying it was Seidlitz powder, drank the mixture, and died in a few minutes. The powder proved to be strychnine.

Shipwreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Advices from Victoria state that the steamer George S. Wright is supposed to have been lost near Cape Caution a few days since, with all on board, some eighteen or twenty souls. Portions of a wreck were picked up on the beach. One contained the name of the steamer. The cause of the disaster may never be known.

Full-Fledged Pill Prescribers.

CINCINNATI, O., March 1.—The Medical College of Ohio held the exercises of its fifty-second annual commencement to-night, at Pike's Opera House. Ninety-four graduates received degrees, the largest number in the history of the College. Dr. Theopholis Perver, of Indianapolis, delivered the address.

Murderer Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The jury in the case of John Devine, tried for the murder of August Kamp, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The present was his second trial.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Gen. John McCalla, formerly one of the Auditors of the Treasury, died here yesterday.

THE LAW COURTS.

Still Another Opinion on the Subject of Jury Fees.

A Bankrupt's Goods Replevined—A Decision a la King Solomon.

Shall the City, or Its Officials, Be Responsible for Enforcing Ordinances.

Latest Mode of Getting at "State" Policy-Buyers.

Maj. Stephenson, on Saturday, applied to Judge Porter for his opinion as to the legal fees payable to jurymen. Judge Gary declining point-blank to acquiesce in the orders of the County Commissioners as regards the Criminal Court, and at the same time to interfere with the Superior Court, over which he considered Judge Porter to have jurisdiction in this question, it became the obvious duty of the Superior Court Clerk to obtain the opinion of the latter, and to govern himself accordingly. Besides, it was not in nature to longer resist the protesting jurors without the authority of his own Court. His Honor delivered the following opinion:

The provision of the law is, that jurors in Cook County "shall receive only, for their services, 10 cents per mile actual travel going and coming to" court. I think the correct construction of this provision is, 10 cents per mile for the distance from the juror's residence to the court and back by the route he actually travels. The phrase "actual travel" is restrictive, and intended to exclude "*constructive* travel," or presumptive travel by any route longer than the route actually taken, and not to enlarge the meaning so as to include all the distance traveled in going an indefinite number of times back and forth. If the latter meaning had been intended, I think it would have been expressed. When the allowance is thus made of 10 cents per mile for the distance both ways, the generosity of the law, I think is exhausted. In my judgment the law, though well intended to effect one object—riddance from "professional jurors"—is unjust; so manifestly so that in construing it, no argument can be based upon any supposed fairness of intent toward the juror. Justice toward the juror, I think, was wholly lost sight of in the enactment of the law. Fair wages for a laboring man, and expenses of travel by the cheapest conveyance, it seems to me, would be more than a just allowance to jurors in our courts of record.

It will be seen that His Honor is severe on the injustice of the law. He refers to the fact that a man can be compelled to quit his employment, to travel thirty miles to, and thirty miles from Chicago, every day of a week, and board himself, all for the sum of $6,—far less than his traveling expenses alone. Such a law is too manifestly unjust, as His Honor remarks, but it is none the less, in the view of His Honor, the law of the State of Illinois. Admitting the law to be unjust, and that a juror should be paid a fair price for his loss of time and expenses, the question next rises, who is going to pay the immense sum of money this would amount to? When THE TRIBUNE first attacked the present system, it was only as regards the abuse of the system, and the alarming expenditure already entailed on Cook County thereby, which promised to increase weekly. The result was that public indignation was aroused, the County Attorney gave an opinion upon which the Commissioners directed the courts to pay about one-fifth of what THE TRIBUNE had showed them to have been in the habit of paying; the Circuit bench was appealed to, and confirmed the view of the County Attorney, and now Judge Porter decides the same way, at the same time adding a reflection that will seem to most other people that, whilst it is the law, and must be obeyed, it is a most unjust and intolerable law. The reporter, therefore, interrogated His Honor as to the costs, in the event of a more just enactment being passed. He asked, for instance, if the Judge had any idea of the immense amount of money that Cook County would be required to pay out of her taxes to meet such an expenditure?

His Honor said the sum would undoubtedly be very large; but, large or small, the thing was right, and ought to be done.

The reporter then asked whether the proper system would not be to add the amount of jury-fees to the costs-bill in every suit; and His Honor had no doubt, speaking generally, of that being the fair and proper principle; although he was not prepared to give the principle so sweeping an approval as to indorse it without possible reservations when he should look at the matter more closely. For instance, the principle was right, but the mode of carrying it out might be objectionable. Several methods had been proposed in previous years, such as the charging of a lump sum, or a scale of prices, according to circumstances. The principle of adding the fees of jurymen to the costs, however, was right.

Other legal gentlemen were consulted, throughout the day, and they were unanimously of the opinion that Cook County should not be saddled with the burden of juries.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CITY OFFICIALS.

In Turner v. the City, in which suit is brought against the city for damages by the suppression of the complainant's slaughter-house by officials of the city, a demurrer was on Saturday argued, to the effect that the liability, if any, rested on the city officials, and not on the city as a corporation. It was also attempted to be shown that the officials in question were not acting under express but general, orders in doing what they had done. The other side showed that, orders or no orders, they acted under an ordinance which they were paid to carry out; it was their duty; and the city, that passed the ordinance, was responsible. Hereupon arose a nice little question for solution, and it was argued with all that earnestness, acumen, and enthusiasm that distinguish the Chicago bar.

His Honor summed up the arguments, and dissected the authorities cited in his usual exhaustive and convincing manner; and concluded by saying that the city clearly had the right to make the ordinance (creating a single slaughter-house, where the entire slaughtering of the city must be done, and suppressing all other slaughter-houses), and its officers were obliged to obey it. It would be a hardship if officers were held liable for every act they committed in obeying city ordinances. It was obviously unreasonable. There was an ordinance, passed by the city authorities, which the officers of the city simply obeyed in doing that which brought on this suit; and the city that made the ordinance must be held liable, if any liability there was. It was nonsense to suppose that the officers of the law were to carry out the law at their own personal peril, at their own proper responsibility, for legislation of which they were simply the instruments. If such a state of things existed, nobody would be found to act. The demurrer was overruled, and the officers will resume their labors this week with renewed cheerfulness and unimpaired appetites.

A NEW WAY OF GETTING AT THE "STATE."

It will be remembered that some time ago the particulars were given in this column of a new mode of attack on the buyers of "State" Insurance Company policies, namely, by suing the buyers, at common law, for the recovery of the dividends paid to them since the purchase, on the ground that they had acquired them by fraud and knowingly false representations, which rendered the contract void and of no effect. This case, docketed as Lord et al. v. Smith et al., on Saturday came up before Judge Tree, in the shape of a demurrer to the bill. Messrs. Cooper, Garnett & Packard appeared for the plaintiffs, and Beckwith, Ayer, and Kales for the defendants. A refreshing and vigorous argument, fortified with enough law to sink a ship, duly took place, and, after a sufficient display of legal erudition had been made, His Honor overruled the demurrer, and the action still stands, defiant, on the docket.

A CURIOUS BANKRUPTCY REPLEVIN CASE.

The United States District Court was occupied on Saturday in hearing a curious replevin case, VanIngen v. A. L. Mandel, a bankrupt, and R. E. Jenkins, Assignee. Van Ingen claims all the cloth goods which he supplied to Mandel in 1871, as he claims, to sell on commission. His agent pretends to be able to pick out such goods from among the stock of the bankrupt. The goods were brought into court and exhibited; most of them having neither tags nor marks of any kind by which they could be identified. The counsel for the defense dwelt on this fact, and called the plaintiff some hard names, which, coming from anybody else but a lawyer, ought to be actionable for very heavy damages by anyone having the least shred of character to lose. The jury had no means of distinguishing what belonged to either party, and a verdict was given dividing the property among the parties.

A ONE-SIDED PARTNERSHIP.

Myron Granis is of opinion that a man who will take $500 from a fellow to start business with, and then pocket the profits of that business; who gets drunk half the time, won't do any work the other half, and is spending the money faster than it comes in, is unworthy of the name of partner, and must be made to make reparation. Such a man, in his opinion, is Antoni Brignardello, who lately turned him out of his own restaurant (No. 561 South Clark street), and refuses to let him have anything to do with the business which they started together, with joint funds, joint expectations, and joint labor. Granis has obtained an injunction restraining Antoni from collecting debts, or receiving or paying out any of the partnership moneys, or disposing of the business until the final hearing of the Court.

NO. 125 NORTH CLARK STREET.

An appalling bill for injunction, making over fifty parties defendants, was filed in the Superior Court, on Saturday, by Sophie Spohrleder. The complainant appears to consider herself the victim of an extensive conspiracy of contractors, builders, stone-masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and other artificers, artisans, workingmen, and laborers, for the purpose of creating a cloud on her title to No. 125 North Clark (corner of Ohio) street, and obtaining some two thousand dollars more than the building is worth for work claimed to have been performed by them thereon. The bill sets forth the complainant's grounds for believing this with great minuteness, and concludes by asking that all parties who have commenced suit at law against her in connection with said property be restrained proceeding therewith, and that all persons who have obtained judgments in such proceedings be restrained levying on the same; and a temporary injunction was granted to that effect.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the suit Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, v. Leopold J. and Mary Jane Kadish, the Master, yesterday, reported that he had sold the mortgaged premises for $1,500 to George A. Shufeldt. The amount due under the decree of the Court was $5,661.60, and a balance of $4,466.47 remains unsatisfied, including interest and costs.

The order of injunction in the suit National Insurance Company of Chicago v. Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, was, on Saturday, extended so as to include all proceedings in chancery or otherwise to foreclose mortgages or other securities given by stockholders of the National, and to restrain the defendant commencing suits to enforce the payment of such mortgages, notes, or other securities, such property being the assets of the National.

In Brickerdike v. Peck, the question of damages sustained by the late injunction was argued on Saturday. The defendant withdrew all items except that for solicitors' costs, which the Judge allowed, after an excedingly sharp examination of the one lawyer by the other, as to the reasonbleness of his charge.

Another answer was filed in the Bostwick-Hess case, yesterday. It was of formidable dimensions, but, like some of the big peanuts they vend in these degenerated days, had nothing in it.

At the creditors' first meeting, on Saturday, before Register Hibbard, in the matter of Joseph Lewis, George W. Campbell was elected assignee.

In the Criminal Court, it was sentence day on Saturday, and the usual cargo of rogues and vagabonds was shipped thence for the Penitentiary, Reform School, and House of Correction.

There was not a single order in bankruptcy on Saturday.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Assignees of Munn & Scott, in bankruptcy, v. Jesse Hoyt & Co. and George Armour & Co.; bill for account, and for a decree transferring property, and directing payment of back rents and profits of the defendants' property to the complainants.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,521—John Reis v. Chas. Ludwig; appeal. 42,522—Charles Mink v. Nicholas Gross; appeal. 42,523—Carl Bentz v. Cornelius Twomey; petition for mechanic's lien on the southwest corner of Twomey and Sedgwick streets for carpenters' work, $181.20. 42,524—Sophie Spohrleder v. Frederick Miller and some fifty other defendants; injunction restraining the proceeding with or commencement of suits against the complainant by any of the defendants, and to restrain the collection of judgments against her, in connection with the building No. 125 North Clark street. 42,525—Louis Kramer, administrator, etc., v. A. C. Greenebaum; assumpsit, $200. 42,526—Emma A. Fowles v. Charles P. Fowles; divorce. 42,527 and 42,528—Appeals.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,022—G. Klaus v. John Hatten; appeal. 6,024—C. B. Hefter v. Nicholas Moeller; appeal. 6,025—Gottlieb Wurster et al. v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; case, $1,000. 6,026—Daniel S. Whitehall v. Augusta Walker; petition for a mechanic's lien on the corner of Paulina street and Blue Island road. 6,027—Myron Granis v. Antoni Brignardello; bill for injunction restraining the collection of debts and interfering with the property of the partnership of the parties as restaurant-keepers at 561 South Clark street. 6,028—Jorgen M. Tunneson v. Gilbert Hubbard & Co.; replevin of sails of the Ida H. Bloom, stored in the defendants' sail-loft. 6,029—Edward McDonald v. D. C. McLean; appeal. 6,030—B. F. Kennedy, guardian of Mary E. and Susan B. McNish, minors; petition to sell real estate.

PERSONAL.

Robert Laird Collier is confined to his house by a severe attack of fever.

George McDonald says he will lecture in Chicago, in the Star Course, April 4 and 7.

Wendell Phillips will introduce Henry Ward Beecher to-night at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

That hat—Judge Booth's—has not been returned, but the guilty individual who took it, cut to the centre of the heart by the paragraph that appeared in this journal, has bought His Honor another.

The statute of frauds of this State has been wiped out. Adolphe Moses, Esq., attorney at law, did it with his little pen. In doing it he also shed his blood. The learned counsel was arguing before Judge Tree, and, waxing eloquent as well as vigorous, he emphasized his most burning words with appropriate action; emphasized once too often, in fact; bringing his fist down on a pen that stood in the inkstand near. In close proximity also was the statute of frauds, lying conveniently open. The flying pen and the flowing ink did their work, and that statute of frauds is effectually wiped out.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is out in another letter in favor of Canadian independence.

Virgil Powers has been appointed General Superintendent of the Macon & Western Railroad.

J. P. Thresher, late editor of the Benton Harbor (Mich.) *Palladium*, has been appointed Postmaster.

Judge Dick Busteed seems to be getting up a surprise party of his own in Alabama, in connection with the United States Senatorship.

Lord Lytton ("Owen Meredith") does not propose, we are told, to vote in the House of Lords. He wishes to remain for the present in diplomacy.

Mrs. Anna A. Pomeroy, former wife of "Brick" Pomeroy, of LaCrosse, has married James H. Reed, of Fulton, Ill.

The Very Rev. W. Corby, former President of the University of Notre Dame, but now of Watertown, Wis., is running a flourishing college at the latter place.

Conductor Tom Burnside, late of the Vincennes Road, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Martinsville & Cincinnati Road, vice Gen. McQuiston, resigned.

Edwin James, who was expelled from the English bar, and, after an ineffectual attempt to gain distinction as a lawyer in New York, returned to London to abuse American institutions, has failed to be restored to the right to practise in England.

Noticing a statement that Samuel Williams, an octogenarian printer—who set type on the Albany *Argus* many years ago, and is probably the oldest veteran in the craft in that section of the country—had recently stepped into the Rondout *Freeman* office and set his 1,000 ems for the Greeley monument in two hours, Thurlow Weed not unnaturally feels an itching to try his hand at the case again. He says, in a letter to the *Commercial Advertiser*: "Though a stranger for many years to the 'space-box,' I am strongly inclined to follow the laudable example of my old friend Williams. In February, 1816, just fifty-seven years ago, I was working with Samuel Williams as journeyman printer for Jesse Buel, in the office of the Albany *Argus*. And now, at the age of eighty-four, Mr. Williams contributes his '1,000 ems' in commemoration of a departed craftsman who has since filled a large space in the world's eye, but who, when we, mature in years, had commenced the battle of life, was but six years old."

Jayne's Expectorant.

A few weeks since while suffering from a very severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three to four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.

Taxes.

The books for the collection of State and County Taxes for the year 1872 will be closed in ten days.

JOHN W. TAPPAN,
Collector, office No. 161 LaSalle street.

A. L. MORRISON,
Collector, office corner of Halsted and Randolph streets.

JOHN B. WALSH,
Collector, office No. 129 North Clark street.

EXPOSITION.

A New Movement for a Permanent Fair Ground.

The Several Plans to Be Presented to the Committee.

Lake Front, Cornell, Dexter Park, and West Side Schemes.

It is an old and often-repeated remark in Chicago, "We ought to have a Fair Ground." But we never yet have realized one, though no local topic has been more thoroughly discussed. This city has always been a gold mine for exhibitors and showmen; and itinerating managers, from Milor of the Italian opera to the proprietor of the original fat woman, know that Chicago is their best field. Occasionally, after carrying its lean show from point to point in the country districts, the State Fair comes to Chicago and makes profits that help carry over the next three years' losses. The decrepid and moribund United States Agricultural Society, some years ago, dropped in here and gave a show so huge in its cash results that the process of decay in the institution was indefinitely postponed. We forget how many car-loads of bullion they took East with them (it was in the silver days), but it was like the return of Pizarro. It may be said that no exhibition was ever a failure in Chicago. The people come here easily. They spend their money freely for good shows. Why, think of it, not many days ago they actually paid over *forty thousand* dollars to half-a-dozen men and women to sing for them a few evenings; Match that fact with any out of the old Roman times.

But good as the field has been, Chicago has never herself gone solidly and in earnest into the exhibition business. We have left it to outsiders, who have wheeled away the currency by hand-barrow loads.

It is not because it has never been thought of here. On the contrary, it has been up again and again and in all shapes and forms. We have again and again studied the example and the shining success of St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and Louisville in this line. Delegations of Chicago citizens have several times gathered all the notes and suggestions the great and marvelously-successful St. Louis Exposition scheme affords. Yet nothing has come of it hitherto; perhaps from failure to secure concert of action, perhaps from not putting before the public a well-digested scheme. The process heretofore has been to bring a few public-spirited gentlemen together in a hotel parlor and pass resolutions, and perhaps start a stock subscription that began like a tadpole with a very large head, and ended very immediately in a very small tail. The question would be instantly asked the canvassers, "What are you going to do?" and "Where are you going to go?" The response was: "We shall let the stockholders decide." We give this as the key to the failures thus far. Stockholders wish to know what they are subscribing for, and who are to have charge of the enterprise. Therefore, if you cannot get stockholders until you get your scheme, and cannot get your scheme until you get your stockholders, the poor bewildered project runs round and round in a circle like a scared cat, and is presently up a tree. Several such have been tried in Chicago in the past fifteen years.

What is wanted is to select a plan and put it squarely before the people with maps, cuts, pictures, diagrams, photographs, with somebody who believes in it to work it, and the thing will go forward.

This is Exposition year in Chicago. First we have a new city to show, and the whole world is coming to see it. Our citizens generally believe that out of the present disposition of our public, and out of this willing rush of sight-seers to Chicago on all occasions, may be realized an exhibition scheme that will honor the city and benefit all our industrial and trade interests. There are diverse views which we intend to present in this sketch, leaving them to be discussed by their respective advocates. One thing, however, is agreed,—the building enterprise should be permanent. Again and again Chicago, has put from $15,000 to $20,000 into buildings for Fair purposes, to be torn down at the end of the exhibition. All are tired of doing this. Let us, this time, put up something that will stand, say our men of means, who are to pay the money. This will probably settle adversely the proposition for

THE LAKE FRONT EXHIBITION.

Striking, as it would be, to fill the thirty-five acres of the Lake Front Park with great exhibition structures in this our great show year, the buildings could not be permanent, and the construction money would be lost. Nevertheless, it is suggested, among the feasible schemes, that this park strip be given up to exhibition purposes this fall. There is no doubt the city would consent to it. It would be central, easy of access, and has strong advocates. But these belong to the class who urge the purely industrial exhibition as distinguished from an exposition of all interests,—mechanical, mining, agricultural,—an exposition universal for the entire region tributary to Chicago. It is urged that, following the example of Cincinnati and other cities, the show should be a Grand Mechanics' Fair, such as are held in New York and Boston each year, leaving out the features of live stock, horses, poultry, and other farm staples. They urge that the building should be within the city proper, accessible at all hours of the day and evening, and remain a permanent enterprise for trade sales and wool exhibitions, etc., at suitable periods of the year. For this purpose the Lake Front Park would indeed do, if the location could be made a permanency, but no one suggests that as possible. Two or three sites are in discussion for the Industrial Building, one on the South Side, west of Clark street, the other on the west side of the river. It would require a space of at least two squares, the street intervening to be vacated. All who remember the great Sanitary Fair will appreciate the immense area an adequate exposition hall would require. The experience of Cincinnati and other cities shows the enterprises abundantly profitable if carefully managed. Thus much of one class of opinions as to the Chicago Exposition. But this is opposed by the larger number who believe that a location should be chosen outside the closely-built portion of the city, accessible from all quarters and giving area enough to include all the varied features of an exposition in the broadest and most thorough sense,—a mechanics' and farmers' show all in one,—the whole broad area of the county uniting with Chicago in the display. St. Louis has done this, and won honor and profit therefrom. Their enterprise is a successful stock-concern, and a profit, as well a joy forever. Good St. Louis people do not die happy until they are assured that they will find Shaw's Garden and their beautiful Fair Grounds reproduced in the other world; and would not wish to live any longer in this if they were to lose them here. Quite a number of citizens have studied the St. Louis project thoroughly, and are delighted with it; and it will be their effort to reproduce it in Chicago. Two or three localities are being studied. It calls for a large tract. Nothing less than eighty acres will answer.

THE PROJECT AT CORNELL

is for 160 acres, and a liberal proposition comes from the adjoining property-owners to induce the selection there. Three great railroads form a junction at the point, and the facilities for reaching the place by suburban trains are excellent. But 12 miles is rather a long drive, and it will require a very strong exhibit of other attractions to overcome this objection, which is much as if St. Louis had put her Fair Grounds at Carondelet. There is

A WEST SIDE SCHEME

to place the Exposition Grounds in the range of the great parks, where there is room enough, and the drive from the Court-House would be about four miles. Of this project less is known, but we speak of it as likely to come up.

THE DEXTER PARK PROJECT.

Dexter Park is the southeast eighty acres of the splendid property of the Stock Yards Company. It extends northwest along the west side of Halsted street to the Transit House. The great Stock Yards are north and west of Dexter Park. The Stock Yards Company own one mile front on Halsted street by half a mile deep,—320 acres in all. The present project is a long lease, at nominal rates, to an Exposition Association, of this Dexter Park tract. All the five roads running southward from the city,—the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, the Chicago & Great Eastern,—now halt all their dummy trains at Forty-seventh street. Every railroad entering the city runs its cars directly upon the Stock Yards' grounds. The State street horse cars run to that point. The West Side street car system will presently reach that terminus. Dexter Park is just outside the city limits. The property interests of the town of Lake are making great efforts to secure the Exposition for this location, and it is due to the encouragement widely received that the projectors have gone forward and secured plans of the great Crystal Palace from W. W. Boyington, the architect. The building has already been described in the city papers. It is believed that $300,000 can be raised by stock subscriptions to build the great structure and have it ready for the Exposition in October for a great music festival and civic ovation, and subsequently, and for years hereafter, for Exposition purposes of the broadest and most universal character, until 1880, perhaps earlier, when we shall ask the outside world to look in upon our World's Fair. By that time we shall have a million inhabitants.

THE COMMITTEE.

We have given a brief review of the several projects for this Exposition year. A committee of twelve gentlemen has been chosen to consider and report upon the matter, and they will hold a second meeting at the Sherman House to-day. Any party with a feasible scheme for an Exposition will do well to bring it forward.

STANLEY.

The Discoverer of Livingstone at the Academy.

A Brief Sketch of His Travels on the Continent of Africa.

The storm of last evening did not prevent the assemblage of a large audience to hear the lecture of Mr. Henry M. Stanley, on his trip into Africa in search of Livingstone. For once the stage of the Academy was set without the "Palace of Truth" seen through a vista of roses and bright-hued hollyhocks. Its place was occupied by a map of the eastern half of Africa, the rivers, mountains, and lakes being given simply in outline. At the right of the stage was a table containing a variety of cotton goods made for oriental and tropical wear. At the left stood another table, against which leaned a large number of African weapons and utensils. The speaker's desk stood between these, not far from the foot-lights. Mr. Stanley came upon the scene a few moments past 8, in response to a little vocative applause. He was neatly dressed in black, and wore the gold medal given him by the English Turners, suspended by a striped ribbon about his neck. He hesitated slightly when he began to speak, his remarks being, in a measure, *ex tempore*. He said that he came here, not merely as the man who pretended to have found Livingstone, but to assert that he was the man who had actually found Livingstone. The Chicago *Journal* had stated that it was wicked to lecture on Sunday evening. He did not think so; and he proceeded to give his reasons at some length, using Henry Ward Beecher, and a paid priesthood generally, as illustrations. From this he passed to the skeptics in the audience who might disbelieve that he had found Livingstone, even after the lecture was finished. These he disposed of in brief time, by consigning them to what Edgar Allan Poe, in his wild moments, used to call the "limbo of lunary souls." Extreme good taste would, perhaps, have dictated that most of this prefatory matter should have been omitted. The body of the lecture was reached at last. It was not the kind of discourse that can easily be reported. It contained a brief account of his adventures from the time he received his orders to go to Africa from Mr. Bennett, in Paris, until he reached his journey's end. It was illustrated by occasional allusions to the map, giving the names of the cotton goods with which, instead of money, he paid the expenses of his expedition, explanations of the African curiosities, and an exhibition of the boy Kalulu, whom he brought with him from Ujiji. The manner of the speaker was unpleasantly reportorial in the beginning, but the audience, soon becoming used to the style, listened with attention, and applauded frequently. The lecture was interesting as a popular expose of matters curious in themselves, and information to the general auditor. It closed as follows:

Thus was the strange and tantalizing pursuit of the shadow and the myth ended. Authentic dangers had constantly environed us; heart-wearying disappointments had constantly met us; our hopes had always terminated unsatisfactorily; false prophets had mocked at us, and predicted certain death as the penalty of our temerity. Ever present were the minatory natives, with deadly spears, and a savage, wild hubbub of jargon and hideous, clamorous fury; and haunting our delirious dreams, engendered by cruel fever, was the appalling skeleton of death. But now they were all ended, they were all vanished,—shadows, dangers, disappointments, false prophets, and death-skeletons, were all forgotten, for before my party and myself stood our living apotheosis, the flying fact—the traveler Livingstone. He was dressed plainly enough. Hard travel had worn off the newness of his clothes, his face, too, pale and wan, as if he had just arisen from a sick bed, was apt to shock at first, but his eyes appeared like two balls of fire, but the light that shone in them was that of intense joy and welcome at sight of one who came from a kindred nation, as the brilliant flag that now waved so joyously above his head indicated. But might it not all be a delirious hallucination this scene?—and to resolve it at once, I lifted up my hat from my head, and said "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" In the monosyllabic English word "yes," and the firm, friendly clasp of my hand with which it was given, was the final solution of the last doubt.

A CARD FROM MR. RHINES.

Mr. Henry Rhines sends THE TRIBUNE the following communication, in answer to the challenge which appeared in yesterday's paper. Several months ago, the writer was present when Mr. Rhines publicly announced, in an assemblage composed largely of the present friends of the challenger, that he would never again play a public game of billiards for a wager. In the face of such an announcement, the challenge would seem to be a piece of harmless bravado. Mr. Rhines' reply is sensible:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Permit me to reply briefly to the challenge of a person named Bessinger, published in your issue of yesterday. I do so simply for the purpose of satisfying my personal and business friends. Several months ago I decided to never again appear in a public billiard match for money. Since that time I have become associated in business with Mr. Harvey Doty, and my duties are such as to call for my entire attention. Bessinger and his friends knew full well when the challenge was issued that I would not accept it. Therefore, I look upon it as a gratuitous insult, and desire to say that I will pay no further attention to it. I also desire to say that I will pay no attention to any challenge that may be issued against me in the future. When I feel like playing a match game of billiards again, the person named Bessinger and every other player will hear about it without the newspapers being bothered.

CHICAGO, March 2. HENRY RHINES.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A meeting of the Franklin Society will be held this evening at No. 79 West Adams street.

The Board of Managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum will hold their meeting to-morrow at 11 a. m.

A flock of wild geese yesterday passed over Chicago, going North. Now, those who sigh for mild weather and an early spring may be happy.

The monthly meeting of the Board of the Woman's Aid Association will be held to-day, at 2 p. m., in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directresses of the Orphan Asylum will be held at the residence of Col. J. L. James, No. 690 Michigan avenue, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Exposition Committee held to-day at the Sherman House, Madison street, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of locating site for building.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Murray Chapel (Universalist) will give one of their popular parties at Martine's South Side Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue, on Wednesday evening. The friends of the Society will receive a hearty welcome.

The Literary Club of the Chicago Christian Union will, on to-morrow evening, at No. 758 Michigan avenue, debate the following resolution: "Resolved, That Free Trade is more conducive to the prosperitp of the Nation than Protection." The exercises will be varied by recitations, essays, and music. A general invitation is extended.

—The editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* swears to the truth of this story: "A lady of this city advertised for a servant-girl. Among those who answered was a would-be 'mistress of the lower parlor,' who subjected the advertiser to a severe catechising as to the desirability of the situation offered. The questions were satisfactorily answered until the young woman inquired how many times a week the man of the house changed his shirt. The lady was obliged to give it up, and the visitor departed without an engagement."

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees Looking After the Interests of the Village.

Discovery of a Huge Conspiracy Against the Police and Sanitary Regulations of Hyde Park.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held Saturday afternoon. A United States Marshal intercepted the members of the Board and summoned them to appear in the United States District Court on Monday, to answer the Northwestern Fertilizing Company in $20,000 damages for trespass on the case.

BILLS AUDITED.

Seventeen bills were audited and ordered to be paid, including $605, police pay roll for February, and estimate to John McCaffrey on Prairie avenue, $3,198.43, the total amount being $4,764.98. A number of bills were presented, read the first time, and referred to committees.

TOWN PLATS.

It appears the newly-elected Recorder of Cook County has recorded some town plats without being legally approved by the Board of Trustees. All such are invalid and void. The following plats were approved: Seavern's Subdivision of Lots 6 and 12, in Wilson, Heald & Stebbins' Subdivision of the s ½ s w ¼ Section 15, T 38, R 14 E; Shaffer & Dolder's Addition to Cornell, being a Subdivision of the w ½ s w ¼ s e ¼ n e ¼ of Section 26, T 38, R 14 E; Resubdivision of Lots 7 to 12, inclusive, of Block 2 and Lots 1 to 6, inclusive, of Block 3 of Jennings' Subdivision of the s ½ n ½ s w ¼ n e ¼ Section 3, T 38, R 14 E.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED

from Clarke, Layton & Co. for opening Forty-sixth street from Woodlawn avenue to State street.

From Boss Purcells for release from prison of his friend and fellow, Thomas O'Brien.

From Henry Giebert for correction of error in assessment on a part of his property.

It was resolved that the contractors, Beatty & Barker, proceed with the completion of Fifty-first street sewer as soon as practicable.

STREET CHANGES.

On the recommendation of property-owners that portion of the old road, now a part of the Hyde Park avenue extension, lying between the Michigan Southern Railroad and Eighty-seventh street was vacated. The name of that part of Hyde Park avenue between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-seventh streets was changed to Stony Island avenue. The name of Forrestville avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, was changed to Champlain avenue.

A prominent real estate owner suggested that widened Fifty-first street be now named Hyde Parkway, to which objection was made, and the name of Dunham avenue was proposed. So it remains as it was.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Capt. Binford submitted his monthly report, showing 24 arrests for February,—8 for teaming without license, 8 for traffic on parkways, 4 for being drunk, 2 for breaking the peace, 1 for trespass in night time, 1 for profane and indecent language; 10 were from Chicago, 6 from Hyde Park, 5 from Lake, 1 from Calumet, 1 from Thornton, and 1 from Ohio. Whole amount of fines assessed, $173.25; amount of fines collected, $147.25.

FORTY-FIRST STREET.

A deed of dedication was presented for the land to open Forty-first street, between the railways, except thirty-three feet of Lot 41, for which a condemnation ordinance was adopted; also, an ordinance for a special assessment to improve same with broken stone, and Messrs. Waldron, Downing, and Clark were selected Commissioners to estimate the cost.

PROTEST AGAINST CHICAGO LEGISLATION.

The following protest was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our notice that a bill, designated as Senate bill No. 205, containing nineteen sections, has been introduced into the General Assembly, "For an act in regard to boards of health in counties having a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants," and having carefully examined the same, the President and Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park would respectfully protest against the passage of said act, for the following, among many other, reasons;

Said act assumes to be of a general character, and yet, according to the wording of Sections 12, 15, and 18, is shown to be purely local, intended for Cook County alone; and, for the especial benefit of the City of Chicago, to the detriment, damage, and expense of the surrounding towns. Said act is an attempt to take away or seriously interfere with the police and sanitary regulations of the Village of Hyde Park, which have been granted to us by the general "act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872." Said act provides that the expenses of street cleaning, and other sanitary measures and expenses needed by the City of Chicago, shall be paid for in part by the surrounding towns and villages, who have their own burdens to bear, and are of opinion that Chicago should pay her own expenses. Said act seeks to place powers in the hands of men who cannot possibly represent us; which would interfere with our chartered powers, and prevent the proper execution of local laws necessary to our protection. Said act is an attempt to deprive us of our natural, personal, and legal rights, and to confer the same on the City of Chicago, by virtually extending her jurisdiction over all the towns in Cook County.

The Clerk was instructed to forward a copy of this protest to each of our immediate Representatives in the General Assembly.

WATER-WORKS REPORT.

The Board of Water-Works Commissioners reported that, in the absence of Gen. Smith, they had consulted with Mr. Chesebrough, of Chicago, and would recommend the immediate procuration of water-pipes as follows: 4,500 feet of 16-inch mains, to lead from the pumping-works, near Sixty-first street and the railroad, to the deep water of Lake Michigan; 6-inch mains for the following streets: Madison avenue, from Sixty-first street to Hyde Park avenue; Hyde Park avenue, from Madison to Oakwood avenues; Forty-seventh street, from Hyde Park avenue to State street; Fifty-seventh street, from Madison avenue to Hyde Park avenue; Woodlawn avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-seventh streets; Sixty-third street, from Woodlawn avenue to State street; Oak street, from Madison avenue east to Park street; Oak street, from Madison avenue west to Cottage Grove avenue; four-inch pipe on Hyde Park avenue from Fifty-seventh street north to its intersection with Madison avenue; three-inch pipe on Oakwood avenue from Hyde Park avenue west to open Parkway or Kankakee Boulevard. All of which was referred jointly to the Committees on Special Assessments and on Public Grounds and Buildings.

Adjourned to Saturday, March 8.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the election, last Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, E. L. Brainerd; Vice-President, H. M. Wilcox; Secretary, William J. Herrick; Corresponding Secretary, L. Florence Horne; Treasurer, William Moore. At the meeting this evening, an inaugural address will be in order. Music by Miss Siebert. Oration by Judge Sampson. Debate: "Should Schuyler Colfax be Impeached?" Affirmative, Prof. L. Lewis, H. M. Wilcox; negative, Prof. P. N. Haskell, John J. Herrick. Ladies' Department, Miss Lily Gray.

Seven Children at Three Births.

From the Brookfield (Mo.) Gazette.

There is a family living in the neighborhood north of Brookfield which has events occurring at intervals worthy of newspaper mention. Mr. J. F. Kelly and his wife, Margaret J. Kelly, are respectable and well-to-do people, living on a farm near Bear Branch. About seven years ago Mrs. K. presented her husband a pair of twins, one of whom is still living, the other having died when about a year old. Four year ago the family was astonished by the arrival of triplets, all of whom are living and are fine healthy children. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Kelly again gave birth to a pair of twins, one of whom was, however, born dead. Thus have this prolific pair been blessed (?) with seven children at three births. We should add to the above that both Mr. and Mrs. K. are doing well.

Lynching of a Horse-Thief.

Osawatomie, Kan. (Feb. 19), Correspondence of the Western Spirit.

The day of doom came to another horse-thief in Mound Township, Miami County, night before last, near the Quaker Church. He was hanging to a tree yesterday morning, with a blanket thrown over his head, and with irons on his hands and feet.

He was known in that town as George Ellis, though he bore another name elsewhere. He was through here from Paola on his way to Independence, Montgomery County, the 7th inst. That night John Honly had a 3-year old mare stolen. He is a member of an anti-horse thief company, and, of course, they immediately gave chase. They tracked the fellow to Garnett. There they lost track of him.

It appears that the fellow was friendly with a girl whose acquaintance he made while working at Beckley's, who was murdered a few months ago. The girl is now working at the Insane Asylum, and he called on her as he passed through. She received a valentine without signature, bearing date Independence, Montgomery County, Kan. Here the company struck a lead, and went for Mr. Thief.

They found the mare at the livery stable, offered for sale at auction. She has been offered once, but did not bring the price the auctioneer thought she ought. So she was advertised again. Ellis was near at hand working in a mill. The hour for the sale came, and, of course, Mr. Horse-Thief was on hand to see his stock. The City Marshal was also there, and well posted as to what was wanted of him. He suddenly encircled Ellis with his arms from behind, while others sprang to his assistance. He was immediately taken to a room, searched, and ironed hand and foot. The auctioneer, it appears, had previously disposed of four horses for this same rascal.

Ellis was understood to be a desperate character. Some suppose that he was the murderer of Beckley. When put on the cars jumped off between them. He was promptly seized, and flung headlong back on board. He was brought to the farm from which he stole the animal, and was examined by the citizens, or a committee of the citizens. While being guarded by four farmers (said to be unknown) on Monday night, men in large force came and took him away. The next morning's sun revealed him in the historic situation above stated.

I am told he was buried well that day. A large company saw it done. Word was sent to the Coroner to come and see if he was dead, but he was so delayed they concluded to risk it. In order to pack the dirt well, one man volunteered to tramp it down over his head.

The story goes that Ellis confessed to five years in this business, to crimes here and in Missouri. He said he had two confederates—not in this county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It I Had Known It



Last Year.—This was the language of a poor cripple, who, fourteen months ago, was smashed under an iron beam. He had been allowed to suffer pain and assume a mass of deformity—but he had now recovered the use of one knee by the Centaur Liniment. We hear such language every day. There is no pain this Liniment will not assuage, no lameness it will not alleviate, and no swelling it will not subdue.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

HENRY WARD

BEECHER

delivers his Second and last lecture in this city, subject, "COMPULSORY EDUCATION" at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church

TO-NIGHT.

Admission $1.00. Reserved Seats $1.00 and $2.00 extra. For sale at 258 WABASH AV., and corner STATE and MADISON-STS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

The Silver-Tongued Orator, will deliver his last Lecture for this season, in Chicago, at the same Church

To-Morrow Night.

Mr. Phillips' subject is an entirely new one to Chicago—"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE," and is said to be one of his most finished literary efforts. Admission 75c. Reserved Seats $1.00. For sale at South Side Depots.

ROBERT COLLYER'S LECTURE, announced for Tuesday, is necessarily postponed.

Prof. MORSE'S Scientific Lectures, with Blackboard Illustrations—South Side, Monday, March 10; West Side, March 11. Tickets, 50 and 75c.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

RUBENSTEIN CONCERTS.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have succeeded, at great expense, in arranging for the GRAND COMBINATION of the

THEO. THOMAS

AND

RUBINSTEIN

CONCERT COMPANIES.

THIS GREATEST CONCERT COMBINATION ON RECORD will give TWO GRAND CONCERTS, one on the South Side and one on the West Side of the city. These Concerts will occur on Monday, March 17, and Tuesday, March 18, and will be the first appearance in the West and the second in America of these two great companies together. Full particulars announced Wednesday.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Night,

EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear in his renowned personation of

RICHELIEU.

Thursday—Shakespearian Comedy Night,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick.....Edwin Booth | Dogberry.....J. H. McVicker.

Friday and Saturday Nights—MACBETH.

Saturday—BOOTH MATINEE.

Seats can be secured six days in advance.

Order carriages Richelieu nights at 10:40.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Another Bill of Novelties. MACKIN and WILSON in their wonderful Songs and Dances. THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF TOMMY. VOCAL QUARTETTE. Sketches from Nature.

ROBERT MAKE-AIRS,

with new and beautiful scenery.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday evening, March 3—Benefit of MISS ANNIE WAITE, upon which occasion the popular young tragedian, Mr.

W. H. LEAKE,

will make his first appearance here as Philippe d'Artagnan in Dumas' great play of the

THREE GUARDSMEN.

Anne of Austria, Miss Annie Waite.

Tuesday evening—Benefit of Katie Wilson and Ed. Marble.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, March 3, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the celebrated comedian and Chicago favorite,

HARRY LINDEN,

In his inimitable impersonation of WOOL in his great specialty drama of the

HIDDEN HAND!

COURTRIGHT & GILBERT, WYLIE HAMILTON.

Friday—Benefit of HARRY LINDEN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Parlor Home of Comedy,

Monday, March 3, during the week, and at the Matinees, reappearance of the Popular Comedian JOHN DILLON, in the amusing comedietta, THE SILENT PROTECTOR. Second and last week of the Great London Success,

FALSE SHAME.

"The scenery has never been equaled in Chicago."—*Tribune.*

"An admirable play."—*Times.*

March 10, Bartley Campbell's "PERIL; OR, LOVE AT LONG BRANCH," introducing the charming Miss Phillis Glover, the piquant Sidney Cowell, and Mr. J. W. Norris.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

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ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GIFT

WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.

BROWN'S SHAKESPERIAN ALMANAC FOR 1873. It fairly glows with quotations and illustrations from the "Bard of Avon," and from top to toe is man's life illustrated. I shall print 2,000,000 copies or more, and being desirous of making the distribution of them as rapid as possible, I will send ten or fifteen copies free, prepaid to any one who will judiciously dispose of them in their locality. Address

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation.	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line.	5:15 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 165 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 1:00 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	§5:15 p. m.	§*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutions of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! **Dr. Kean,**

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 185 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, cures all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors, and particularly Ulcerations and Cancers of the Womb, Sexual and Urinary Diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incidental to the generative organs. A Book describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for advice and treatment. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays excepted.

The Confessions of an Invalid,

Published for the benefit of Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Closing Proceedings of Congress—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Personal—The Forthcoming Exposition—Stanley's Lecture—The City in Brief—Hyde Park Matters—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: A Muddled Congress; The Railroads and the Farmers; Bills Before the Legislature; The Agricultural College Subsidy—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Legislative Matters at Springfield—Home Miscellany—Foreign Items—Local and Foreign Markets—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Washington Letter—The Greeley Monument—News Paragraphs—The Northern Pacific Railroad—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Railroad Question—The Farm and Garden—Philadelphia Letter—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richelieu."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "The Three Guardsmen."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WHOLE TICKET, $78. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 3, 1873.

The Texas Pacific Railway bill has passed the Senate.

The appropriation for the Illinois River was increased by the House from $50,000 to $100,000, and has been approved by the Senate.

Susan B. Anthony's petition for the constitutional recognition of woman's right to vote has been reported adversely by the Senate Committee to which it was reported.

The alacrity with which Senator Carpenter abandoned his Louisiana bill when the voting commenced, was only equaled by the brilliancy with which he defended it in debate. Senators should be made of sterner stuff.

Senator Sumner reappeared in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, but did not take part in the proceedings. He hopes that his health will permit him to resume his duties in time for the extra session.

Gov. Warmoth predicts that if an attempt is made to force the Kellogg Government upon the people of Louisiana, revolution is inevitable. On the other hand, United States officers telegraph from New Orleans that no collision is likely to occur.

Senator Chandler said that if the Senate should reopen the debate on the Louisiana case, he would abandon the River and Harbor bill for this session. To which Senator Edmunds replied that that would be a good thing, as it would save several million dollars. Mr. Edmunds' head is level. Next to Credit Mobilier and the Protective tariff, the River and Harbor bill is the most profligate and demoralizing thing going.

Although Gen. Banks at first opposed any recognition of the Spanish Republic on the ground that the United States would thereby tacitly sanction slavery in the West Indies, he has reported to the House a resolution congratulating Spain upon her recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a Republican form of government, as he expresses it. The resolution was passed.

Senator Patterson's case has been recalled to the attention of the Senate by Senator Morrill, who, in asking that the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee be discharged, pointedly remarked that its report was on the table of the Senate, and awaited action by that body. A motion was made for a special Sunday session, but Senators Tipton, Schurz, and Trumbull stated their unwillingness to form any opinion on such insufficient examination of the testimony as the intervening time would give them.

Spanish news continues the recital of Carlist insurrections, and alternating victories and defeats. In old Castile the adherents of Don Carlos have been utterly dispersed, but in Catalonia and other provinces they are gaining numbers and boldness. That those simultaneous and widespread movements of the Carlists are a serious matter is shown by the request of the Government for authority to raise an army of 45,000 men and an appropriation of 100,000,000 pesetas, for their suppression.

As a substitute for the franking privilege, it was proposed, by an amendment to the Deficiency bill before Congress, that "special stamping-machines" should be provided for franking public documents through the post-office for the members of the House and Senate. Franking by hand was bad enough, and, fortunately, this plan for franking by machinery was not adopted. Another good result of the abolition of franking was seen in the bill which passed for the printing of 50,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, which are not to be given away, but are to be sold at 50 cents each.

The March statement of the Treasury shows a decrease of $5,277,809 in the public debt in February. The interest paid by the Government on the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads now amounts to $18,509,280; of which the Companies have repaid, by transporting Government mails and supplies, $4,185,253. This leaves them in debt to the Government to the amount of $14,323,927, which, if the Appropriation bill becomes a law as amended, they must refund before they can claim any further payment for carrying the mails or troops of the United States.

Judge Gary, on Saturday, denied the application of Messrs. Klokke and Reno, the ex-Police Commissioners, for a *quo warranto* directed against their successors. The Judge holds that, under the "Mayor's bill," the mode of appointment of Police Commissioners was changed from an election by the people to an appointment by the Mayor. Any title to the office claimed by Klokke and Reno, under an election in 1872, he held to be invalid, as the law provided for no such election. This disposes of the case, so far as Judge Gary is concerned. The Commissioners may, however, apply to any other of the eight Judges, any one of whom may grant the rule which Judge Gary has refused. The statement of the case by Judge Gary is very clear, and his reasoning seems to be irresistible.

The decision of Judge Blatchford, in New York, granting an injunction against the dissolution of the Credit Mobilier Company, is of more general importance than merely giving Mrs. Fisk the right to prosecute the claim of her deceased husband against this corporation. The only possible usefulness that the Credit Mobilier could ever develop is to be found in its existence from this time on. Heretofore, it has simply been a means by which certain unscrupulous capitalists and legislators were enabled to appropriate Government funds. Now it may become a means whereby the Government can recover some of these funds. For the first time since it was founded, there is a necessity for the maintenance of the Credit Mobilier, and Judge Blatchford's decision is timely and useful.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a private dispatch from Mr. James T. Tucker, of New Orleans, which stated that several hundred families have been rendered homeless, and that much suffering has ensued, from the recent fire in that city. The Mayor of New Orleans asks for aid. It should be forthcoming promptly, and from Chicago first of all. It is not improbable that the personal suffering from the New Orleans fire is greater than that which resulted from the Boston fire, where the losses were chiefly commercial. The appeal of the Mayor of New Orleans is in behalf of those poor who have been rendered homeless and destitute, and it should be answered by a liberal subscription by our citizens to-day. In the meantime, while this is progressing, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society might forward something to meet immediate wants. That Society is itself a monument of the liberality of our countrymen in other States and cities, and should hasten to respond and liberally to any case of distress and suffering by fire of the magnitude of this calamity in New Orleans.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and generally firm. Pork was in good demand, and 10c per brl higher, closing at $13.30@13.35 cash, and $13.60@13.65 seller April. Lard was quiet and 2½c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.57½@7.60 cash, and $7.75@7.80 seller April. Meats were quiet and firm at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅝c for short ribs, and 6⅞c for short clear. The packing of hogs to date, the close of the regular season, is 1,313,586 head, against 1,225,236 a year ago. Dressed hogs are dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $5.45@5.50. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive and firm at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was active and ½c lower, closing firm at $1.19⅝ cash, and $1.21⅝ seller April. Corn was active and a shade firmer, closing at 31⅛c for regular No. 2, and 31⅝c seller April. Oats were more active and a shade easier, closing at 25⅝c for regular, and 26⅝c seller April. Rye was quiet but ½c higher, at 64½@65c. Barley was dull and easier, at 70c for regular No. 2, and 71c seller April. Live hogs were quiet, and common grades were a shade lower. Sales were made at $4.40@5.00. The cattle and sheep markets were dull at unchanged prices.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, who were appointed to make an investigation of the garbage which has been accumulating in the Eighth Ward since the fire, as well as the officials of the Board of Health and the Mayor, seem to be in an inextricable muddle. The Board of Health are certain they cannot remove it. The Committee of the Council are equally certain they ought not to touch it. The Mayor don't know what to do with it, and is doubtful whether any one can meddle with it. The scavenger won't carry it off because his contract provides that he shall not carry off ashes, and the people of that ward indulge in the practice of dumping ashes and garbage together, mixed in equal parts. Meanwhile, the streets and alleys are filled with it to the amount of hundreds, if not thousands, of cart-loads. The other wards are also in a bad condition. Mild weather is approaching, while the city officials are consulting how not to do it, and soon these mountains of filth will be festering with rottenness and poisoning the air. One thing is evident—if some one does not remove the garbage, the garbage will remove the people of that ward by the time summer comes.

An authoritative statement is made by Postmaster-General Creswell of the facts of the Vice-President's intercession with his Department in behalf of Nesbitt, who gave Mr. Colfax an allowance of $1,000 a quarter. The Post-Office Department had, upon the instructions of the Attorney-General, annulled a contract awarded to Nesbitt by Mr. Creswell's predecessor without the preliminary advertising required by law to secure competition. Thereupon, the question arose by whom the Department should be furnished with stationery in the interval that must elapse before a new contract could be made. It was then Mr. Colfax appeared before the Postmaster-General and pleaded that, until a new contract was negotiated, Nesbitt, who had forfeited his contract through the fault of the Department, not through his own malfeasance, should continue the supplies. Mr. Colfax's argument was successful, and Nesbitt's supplies were received, but at reduced rates. With this explanation people may form their own opinion as to whether Mr. Colfax was an attorney or lobbyist, which the Postmaster denies. One question Mr. Creswell passes in silence: By what influence did Nesbitt obtain from the Postmaster-General, in direct violation of the law, an extension of his contract without advertising for competing bids?

The Senate has agreed to the House provision in the Appropriation bill for the cost of a suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all others who have derived profits from dividends and contracts that in equity belonged to the United States Government. The success of this measure promises important results. The nature of the action contemplated will enable the Government, perhaps, to reach in the courts the men whom Congress has permitted to escape without punishment. There will be an additional advantage in the possible recovery of a portion of the funds fraudulently obtained from the Union Pacific Railroad by the Credit Mobilier concern, and a practical restitution of that protection of the Government's interests which was forfeited by the act of legislation making the United States loan a second mortgage. The details of this bill have already been presented in THE TRIBUNE. It establishes the principle that the Union Pacific Company was acting as trustee of the Government primarily, and that, therefore, its managers were guilty of a breach of trust in granting themselves construction contracts as a means for obtaining the Government subsidies. The law further affords an opportunity for reaching all men who have obtained, by gift or by dividend, any stock in the Union Pacific Company which they did not pay for, and special facilities are extended for recovering the amount thus fraudulently obtained in the United States Circuit Courts.

There have been many objections urged, of late, in England, against competitive examination for the Civil Service System, which the *Nation* sums up to mean: 1. Competitive examinations result in the selection of men who are too good for the places; 2. They result in the selection of men not good enough for their places. The first objection means that men accept places in the civil service who are fitted for a higher order of work. The answer to this is, that government has a demand equal to every other upon the best talents and highest attainments of its citizens; that the men fitted for other callings need not apply for the positions if they do not want them; and, finally, that they do apply for the positions because they are convinced that, under an impartial system of promotion, uncontrolled by outside influences, they will finally attain positions equal to their qualifications. The second objection,—that competitive examinations frequently result in the choice of men not good enough for their places,—means that the examinations are successfully passed in many cases by "cramming" processes, and that the moral character and habits of the applicants are not taken into account. The answer to this is, first, that it has been found impossible to avoid the "cramming" evil in any system, that this is no reason why examinations should be abandoned in education, law, medicine, and all other systems, and that even "cramming" is better than no knowledge at all; second, that the habits of the Civil Service employes can be better controlled by strict discipline after they are accepted than by certificates of good conduct when they apply. Civil Service Reform in England meant to take the control out of the hands of the aristocracy; Civil Service Reform in America means to take the control out of the hands of the politicians. Whatever may be the present deficiencies of the competitive examinations, it will scarcely be denied by intelligent men that they are less objectionable than the abuses incident to the former English or the prevailing American practice.

A MUDDLED CONGRESS.

Congress commenced its present session with an eloquent promise to check corruptions, to inaugurate reforms, and to adopt legislation which would be of value to the whole country, and of special service in restoring peace and decency to the Southern States. No Congress has ever been more abundant in promises or fortunate in opportunities to secure solid benefits to the country at large. The Republican party went into power triumphantly, after a successful Presidential election. Its political organization was strong enough to secure the passage of whatever legislation it deemed proper, and it was sufficiently acquainted with the wishes of the people to enter at once, with firmness and dignity, upon the work of embodying those desires in practical results. But what has been the outcome? Day by day, and week by week, it has grown more and more reckless and inefficient. The promises have been broken. The reforms which were to be instituted have not even been touched. The corruptions which have been exposed and proven by incontrovertible testimony still remain unrebuked, and their promoters are allowed to go unpunished, and virtually unreproved. Bad as the failure or refusal to accomplish any really important legislation may be, even this might be tolerated; but, in addition to all, as the session draws to a close, Congress seems to have lapsed into a state of utter confusion and cross purposes. It traces and retraces its own tracks, legislates without purpose, votes without knowledge, voluntarily criminates itself, and wanders about in its work as aimlessly as snow-flakes in a March storm. The very demon of inefficiency and folly seems to have entered the Capitol and taken possession of members as effectually as the devil took possession of the swine, driving them down a steep place into the sea.

The Louisiana investigation is a case in point. This was devolved upon the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It summoned its witnesses and heard their testimony. The majority of the Committee, including all the members except Morton, made a report, in which they condemned, in the severest terms, the high-handed usurpations of Judge Durell, and advocated the holding of a new election, as both governments were based upon fraud, of which, however, in their opinion, the McEnery Government was the least vicious. Mr. Morton differed from his associates on the Committee. While he condemned the usurpations of Durell, his opinion was, that as the State Supreme Court had indorsed the Lynch Board, that settled the question in favor of the validity of the Kellogg Government. The McEnery party, according to his views, was but a small and unimportant faction, and as these few malcontents alone stood in the way of the peace and good government of Louisiana, the only policy for Congress was to adjourn without doing anything, and let the matter be regulated at the next election, two years from now, until which time there would be no further trouble. Against this view of the case the majority contended, that as the State Court was itself of Durell's creation, that fact vitiated its decisions. The Committee opposed Mr. Morton in the most strenuous manner, and Mr. Carpenter, in what was perhaps the great speech of the session, set forth the facts of this gigantic fraud and usurpation in the most emphatic manner. The report of the majority and Mr. Carpenter's speech afforded a ray of hope that at last justice would be done to Louisiana, the *de facto* Government of which, every one admits, got into power by the most flagrant and tyrannical usurpation, and that this vexed question would be removed from the political arena. But, in the twinkling of an eye, the scene changes. The President sends in a request to Congress that it shall take some action relative to Louisiana, and expresses indirectly his opinion that the Kellogg Government should be sustained. Under this application of the lash, all the Committee, except Hill, of Georgia, and Mr. Trumbull, who are not in good standing in the party (even Mr. Carpenter, who had so eloquently denounced the Kellogg Government and advocated a new election), turned their backs upon their own report, and voted for the amendment to continue the Kellogg Government in power until a new election should take place, knowing that this would kill the bill. Such gross inconsistency and servile submission to Executive power was never witnessed before in Congress, except, perhaps, when Sumner was deposed. In his appeal for the majority report, Mr. Carpenter said; "My friend is an original and astute Republican, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be honest, whether we are inclined to be so or not. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass if we stand by this Kellogg Government. I don't want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record." Is Senator Carpenter's final action to be taken as a standard of Republican honesty? Will it be any easier to face the people of Wisconsin on the stump with this grossly inconsistent record, which stultifies both himself and his speech?

The House presents a spectacle not more gratifying than that of the Senate. With indecent and sordid haste, in the closing hours of the session, they rush through a bill increasing their own salaries to $6,500 per annum, dating them two years back, and, to secure the President's approval to the bill, increase his salary to $50,000. This follows closely upon the legislation which has left Ames and Brooks unpunished, and virtually acquitted the other members concerned in the Credit Mobilier corruption. Beyond these votes to exculpate bribery and to increase their own salaries, what has been accomplished? What reforms have been secured? What precedent of exemplary punishment has been afforded to check corruption in the future? The Louisiana case remains *in statu quo*, and the usurping Government must still be supported by Federal bayonets. Credit Mobilier, and the other corruptions which grew out of it, have been unrebuked, and the frauds and corruptions by which the Union Pacific Road was built remain as if they had never been discussed. The country will accept the adjournment of Congress with a feeling of relief. It has shown itself either unwilling or incompetent to deal with corruptions, to inaugurate reforms, or to perform the legislation which the country needs. There is cause for thankfulness in the fact that the next one can be no worse.

THE RAILROADS AND THE FARMERS.

ROBERTS, Ford Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your reply to my letter of the 29th ult., you say THE TRIBUNE has taken a stand for rigid adherence to law. I have examined THE TRIBUNE (weekly edition) for several months past, but fail to find a single line demanding of railroad companies obedience to the law of the State regulating freight and passenger fare. You say, While every man in Illinois is at liberty to have his own opinion, &c., we question whether any man, or body of men, can assume authority to decide the case for the Court. None but railroad companies have assumed authority to decide the validity of the law in advance of the Supreme Court of the State. The people have thus far stood upon the statute of the State. Yet THE TRIBUNE calls the people a mob, and railroad companies law-abiding citizens. If we have reached a point where railroad companies are no longer subject to the law, then indeed have the people lost their liberties. You say the law to which these railroad companies object is a new one. Is it any the less binding because it is new? Are all laws to be defied because they are new? Most certainly not. You say the law of the State proposes to revolutionize the hitherto accepted law on that subject. Undoubtedly, the hitherto accepted law on that subject has been, and is, oppressive. Yet, according to the reasoning of THE TRIBUNE, the people have no redress. If the people were to follow the teaching of THE TRIBUNE and practice of railroad companies, they would set at defiance all laws the people conceive to be unjust. But the people do not propose to set at defiance the laws of the State; neither do the people propose to tear up railroads; but they do propose that railroad companies shall obey the law as well as the people. Respectfully yours,

C. S. PIERCE.

ANSWER.

The general tone of Mr. Pierce's letter shows that he has not read THE TRIBUNE as carefully as he should; but, to explain more fully for his information, and that of any others who labor under the same misapprehensions, we will answer the points he advances. And first we wish to say that we are in entire sympathy with the farmers in their efforts to obtain lower freights, and in their war against unjust discriminations. We know perfectly well that they are the victims of numerous monopolies, of which railroad monopolies and tariff monopolies are the most vicious and grinding. We look upon the organization of farmers' clubs, granges, unions, etc.,—however wide of the mark we may think some of their movements to be,—as one of the most hopeful signs of the times, since it foreshadows an emancipation of the public mind from the tyranny of old party trammels, and the concentration of ideas upon new questions relating to the immediate wants of society. We have contributed something, we think, to this emancipation. What we object to, and oppose, is that species of reckless legislation and revolutionary proceeding which begins by trampling down the rights of the minority, and ends in losing the object sought to be gained. With this much for preface, we proceed to answer Mr. Pierce's criticism:

1. THE TRIBUNE has never advised anything but obedience to the laws of the State, but obedience does not inhibit any person from contesting the constitutionality of any law which the Legislature may pass. To this extent have the railroads merely enjoyed the same right that is given to other persons or corporations in the State, and to this extent only has THE TRIBUNE defended them.

2. The State of Illinois is made up of a variety of classes and interests. Among these, the agricultural class is the most numerous and influential; the transportation interest comes next in point of numbers; then follow other interests which need not be now enumerated,—all together making up a solid body called a State Government. The agricultural interest has used its power to enact legislation fixing the rates which shall be charged for the services rendered by the transportation interest. Suppose the order had been reversed, and the transportation class had been the most powerful. Suppose it had used its power to fix the maximum price of corn at 25 cents a bushel, and of wheat at $1 per bushel,—providing, by an act of the Legislature, that no farmer should sell a bushel of corn above that figure, though the market-price should range much higher,—would not the farmers be justified, at least, in appealing to the courts against such a law? We ask Mr. Pierce if he believes that the farmers would submit to such a law without a contest? THE TRIBUNE would not, in such case, advise the farmers to disobey the laws of the State; but it would advise them to test the validity of this particular law at once, and would uphold them in the exercise of their former rights until the validity of the new law should be established. This is precisely what the railroads have done, and all that THE TRIBUNE has ever sanctioned.

3. It is useless to maintain that there has been no test case as to the validity of the law fixing the rates of passenger travel. The case was brought in the Kankakee Circuit, before Judge Wood, was decided in favor of the railroad, and has been appealed to the Supreme Court, where it now awaits final action. This railroad, at all events, is acting under judicial construction of the law when it refuses to accept the lower rate of fare which the Legislature has fixed. It is not resisting the law, for it has been declared by competent authority that there is no such law. The Judge held that the common law principle requiring reasonable charges would apply, though not expressly stipulated in the charter. But this was not the issue. The question was whether the Legislature had authority to fix arbitrary rates of travel, and it was decided in the negative.

4. THE TRIBUNE has not called the people, nor the farmers, nor any other class, a "mob." It has called no persons a mob, except those who have performed the acts of a mob. No principle can be established in this country by unlawful violence. Such acts always defeat the end sought to be attained, by arraying the large body of neutrals against the class who resort to them.

5. It is merely begging the question for Mr. Pierce to ask what we are coming to when laws can be resisted by railroad companies. As yet, there has been no evidence that the railroad companies of this State intend to resist the law when they shall have exhausted their right of appeal,—a right which appertains to every person or corporation, high or low. When they do, it will be time enough to apply more strenuous remedies, and THE TRIBUNE will urge that they shall be strenuous enough for the purpose.

BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

Senator Williamson has introduced a bill to establish a new court in Chicago, which will be known as Ashton's "Court of Common Pleas." The trouble is, that Mr. Ashton has served the Republican party long enough in petty offices, where the compensation, however much eked out by constructive service on committees, does not pay, and he now expects recognition by having a judicial office. This bill proposes to create an office for him especially. To place it beyond all doubt or accident, he should be named in the bill. We have now, in addition to the United States Courts, the County Court, and eight other Judges in this county. There is the Superior Court with three Judges, and the Circuit Court with five Judges. These all have concurrent jurisdiction. The Constitution provides for an increase of the Circuit Judges when the population of this county shall exceed 400,000 by another Circuit Judge for each 50,000 population over that number. It is possible that the Legislature, in order to give relief, might increase the number of Judges of the Superior Court at least temporarily, until, under the census of 1875, the number of Judges of the Circuit Court may be constitutionally increased. We do not want any more courts. If Ashton's court is to be concurrent with the other courts, let it be made part of one of them; if it is to be an inferior court, then it will be a nuisance, because all the cases will go up on appeal. It has been proposed, and the suggestion is a wise one, that in cases of great urgency Judges from the adjoining circuits where there is comparatively little business could be invited to hold terms in Cook County, receiving from this county a compensation therefor. This measure, which the Legislature can anthorize, will answer all necessity until an increase of the number of Circuit Judges can be had.

There is a very ominous bill before the Legislature providing for an increase in the number of wards in this city. When it is remembered that the Aldermen are expecting to be paid salaries, a proposition to double the number of wards has much significance. The wards immediately to be cut up into two or three wards each are Wards 6, 8, 9, 15, 17, and perhaps others. The present number of wards is twenty, with two Aldermen each. If this number of wards be increased to thirty or forty, and each Alderman is paid from $1,000 to $2,000 each, the city can form an estimate of what will be the future character of the City Council. We do not believe any respectable citizen refuses to serve in the Council because there is no salary; a large number of those now serving would not resign their places even if to hold them they had to pay $500 each per annum. If the office without any salary has attractions for men of this class, what will be the result of giving each of them $100 a month, and doubling the number of wards? Another reason why the wards should not be doubled is, that whatever necessity once existed for it, exists no longer. The division of a city into numerous wards was originally resorted to that convenient places of voting might be furnished, and not to meet any supposed antagonism in interest between the various parts of the city. As population was increased, the number of wards was enlarged. But a remedy for this was soon found by dividing wards into numerous voting precincts, thus securing to the voters all that could be accomplished by an increase of wards. In New York City, with 1,000,000 population, there are but twenty wards, and in Philadelphia, whose area is far greater than Chicago and whose population is double ours, there are but twenty-two wards. We have enough wards. A Common Council of forty members is far more useful than one of eighty can ever be, and we hope the Legislature will not inflict this calamity upon Chicago. At all events, let the Legislature postpone any action until the people, and not the expectant Aldermen, ask for the change.

Mr. Senator Kehoe, who is opposed to abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners, has a bill to reabolish and reconstruct the Board of County Commissioners. He proposes to have these Commissioners all elected over again next fall, those from the city to be elected from districts. The proposed bill is blind as to whether the Commissioners shall be elected by the whole vote of the county, or by the voters of the respective districts; it allows cumulative voting, each voter to vote for five, or any less number of candidates. As an original proposition, the bill has some merits, but Senator Kehoe is just two years too late. Still, if the Legislature insists upon a new deal in County Commissioners, let it go ahead.

There are several bills pending on the troublesome question of jurors. The last Legislature, with a view to break up professional jurors, provided that those regularly drawn should have $1.50 per day, but in Cook County talesmen should have no pay, except that they should have mileage to and from home, at ten cents per mile each way. As there are six courts always going in this county, and as the regular panel is rarely ever composed of persons willing or able to serve, the remote towns of the county have sent in their whole able-bodied male population to serve as talesmen. These draw six dollars a day for mileage, five dollars of which is profit. The courts, however, have now decided that this allowance of mileage can only be counted on the first and last day of the service, and now the supply of talesmen is withdrawn. Judge Porter asserted the true doctrine, that any man competent to serve on a jury at all should at least be paid laborer's wages. The Legislature should therefore amend the law, so as to pay something for jury service in this county.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SUBSIDY.

Several days ago, the House passed an Agricultural College bill as a substitute for the Morrill bill which passed the Senate early in the session. A large portion of these last days of the session has been occupied by the Senate in the discussion of the House bill, and it has finally been referred to a conference committee, with the prospect of adjusting the slight differences and passing it through both Houses. The bill mortgages the public lands for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges after the following fashion: The proceeds of all sales of public lands are to be set aside for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, each State to receive an equal proportion of the subsidy. One-half of these proceeds is to be invested in 5 per cent Government bonds, to be held as a permanent fund, the interest on which is to be paid to the several States until each State shall be in receipt of $50,000 per annum. The principal will then amount to $1,000,000 for each State, or $37,000,000 in all. The other half of the proceeds from the sale of public lands is to be paid over to the Trustees of the various institutions in cash, without any restrictions upon the manner in which they shall dispose of it. This will amount to $37,000,000 more, so that the full subsidy will be $74,000,000 now, and will increase with the admission of new States. This bill has been openly characterized by its opponents in the Senate as a huge job, and the circumstances attending its introduction and pressure indicate as much. The Presidents, Trustees, and Professors of the various Agricultural Colleges throughout the country have been in constant attendance upon Congress during the whole session, working for their bill with the persistence of men who expect a profit. Its passage by both Houses, in the face of the serious objections to the scheme, would imply that it had been secured by bargains, and trades, and the usual devices of a successful lobby. That the project is an outrage upon the people will be readily understood by a consideration of the following points:

1. It will add $3,000,000 a year to the taxes of the American people for the next twenty-seven years. It is estimated that the sum of $3,000,000 is about the annual proceeds from the sales of the public lands. This sum is now devoted to the payment of the interest on the public debt. It will be impossible to take away $3,000,000 of annual revenue without adding $3,000,000 to the annual taxes in some shape or other. If there were no other objection than this, it should be sufficient to defeat the scheme.

2. One-half of the gross subsidy, or $37,000,000, will be intrusted to the hands of the Agricultural College managers, to be used by them as they may see fit, and without any restraint other than such as they provide. It is outrageous that so large a sum of the public money should be disposed of in this loose and reckless way. It is inevitable that great portions of it will be misapplied, and probable that much of it will be stolen.

3. The project itself is unfair, because it divides the subsidy equally among all the States without reference to their size, population, or needs. The "borough" States of Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, and Nevada will each receive as much of this money as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, or Indiana. The New England States will secure six times as much money as the State of New York, though the population of the latter is greater than that of the six New England States combined. While this is one of the reasons why the bill should not pass, it is also one of the reasons why it has been so strong in the Senate, where the small States are apt to combine for their own special interests.

4. Another objection to the scheme is, that the object is of questionable propriety. At the very best, the usefulness of Agricultural Colleges has never yet been demonstrated, and the appropriation of $74,000,000 to an unpromising experiment ought not to be possible in any government. If the workings of these institutions, so far, are to be accepted as a final test of their merit, the country would perhaps be as well off without them. There has never yet been a State Agricultural College which did not open up a new opportunity for political wire-pulling, for dissension, and for waste of time. Many of them are, perhaps, convenient refuges for men who have proved unsuccessful in other callings. In one or two cases they have been used as a means for embezzling public money. The farmers have never expressed any faith in the work which these institutions have promised. We have yet to hear of any great improvement, or any useful invention, or any practical aid to agricultural pursuits, that emanated from an Agricultural College. All the labor-saving machines, and the improved implements, and the superior agricultural practices, have been invented or discovered outside of the colleges, and most of them were known before Agricultural Colleges were thought of. The United States Government is not in condition to give away $74,000,000 to any special interest, but least of all to one which fails to command the confidence of the people.

During the past few days, the Senators who have opposed this bill, among whom are Conkling, Sherman, Morton, Windom, and Thurman, have been in receipt of letters from the ablest educators in the country, protesting against the measure. President Eliot, of Harvard, says that it is preposterous to establish thirty-seven Agricultural Colleges in this country, while six or seven are sufficient for 60,000,000 Germans; he adds, also, that the schools established under the act of July 2, 1862, have done nothing to justify the expenditure of any more money upon them. President McCosh, of Princeton, makes the point that a subsidy to Agricultural Colleges is an injustice to other colleges. He says that the other colleges ask nothing for themselves, but do not desire to have Congress discriminate against them in this manner. The Agricultural College lobby has been working secretly all winter, and has given the other educational interests no opportunity to contest their claim. It is to be hoped that the scheme may miscarry for the present, and it is safe to predict that it will not be sanctioned by any future Congress.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Minnesota Legislature censures the State Treasurer for "irregularity," involving $112,000. The arbitrary decree of a Caucus, and the arbitrary ruling of the Speaker, forbade a vote on articles of impeachment. The St. Paul *Dispatch* says:

> A Caucus of the dominant party was held last evening to determine, not whether the Treasurer had been guilty of malfeasance in office, but what the interests of the political party to which he belongs demanded shall be done. It was decided that a mild vote of censure, coupled with assurances of his honesty, was the necessary thing to do. This was coupled with a little dab at the County Treasurer (at St. Paul, of the other party), and duly passed the House this morning, as ordered by the Caucus.

—The Wisconsin annual town-meeting will be held on the first Tuesday of April, when will be elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term of 6 years, *vice* Orsamus Cole, who will probably be the only candidate; and a Chief Justice in place of Luther S. Dixon, whose term ends in 1875, if that gentleman shall resign, as it is reported he will. County Juges are also to be elected throughout the State.

—The Rhode Island Republican Convention meets in Providence, March 13, and new names for Governor are talked of by the dozen. Election, April 2.

—Kentucky elects, Aug. 4, a State Treasurer and Legislature. The Democratic Convention is called to meet at Frankfort, May 1.

—At a special election in Louisville, Ky., and some adjoining counties, Saturday, I. L. Hyatt was elected to the State Senate, *vice* Standiford, who goes to Congress; Horatio W. Bruce, Chancellor, *vice* Cochran, deceased; and William L. Jackson, Circuit Judge, *vice* Bruce, promoted. Bruce and Jackson have been temporarily filling their respective offices some weeks, by appointment.

—The Democratic members of the West Virginia Legislature have adopted resolutions to "heal the breach" caused by the election, last August, of Governor Jacob, by aid of Republican votes, over the regular Democratic nominee.

—In the United States Senate to meet to-morrow, the Lousiana contestants will be Gen. W. L. McMillen, elected by the McEnery Legislature, and P. B. S. Pinchback (colored), elected by the Kellogg Legislature. McMillen has been the contestant of John Ray (Kellogg), for the unexpired term ending with this Congress. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, and a Republican, but not of the Kellogg-Durell stripe.

—The Albany *Argus* calls attention to the fact that, of the Poland Committee, four of the five members voted, in 1869, to prevent judicial inquiry into the Credit Mobilier iniquity. The *Argus* says:

> Congress could have so acted [in 1869] as to prevent Fisk from illegally gobbling up the road, and yet have secured a thorough investigation into notorious public wrong, now established. But in thwarting Fisk it chose also to suppress judicial inquiry. And the suppression was consummated through the active interposition and under the leadership of the present proved bribe-takers, with the co-operation and support of the members of the Poland Committee.

—The Constitutional Convention at Albany, N. Y., (a merely advisory body of the Legislature), has voted to recommend a division of the State into nine Senatorial districts, the city of New York to be a double district. Under the Constitution which was superseded in 1846, there were eight Senatorial districts.

—The Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, says of the present situation.

> The developments of the past few weeks, not only with respect to Credit Mobilier transactions, but also with respect to the election of several Senators of the United States, are fitted to create universal alarm. They tend to destroy all faith in the legislators of the country, a result which makes all laws contemptible and weakens the authority of all Government.

—The action of the United States Senate in setting aside the Caldwell case in order to consider the Agricultural College land-grabbing bill, is characteristic. Corruption is permitted to go unpunished, while robbery proceeds apace. Let the revelers riot in their plunder. Their time is short.—*Albany Argus.*

—Public opinion has condemned Pomeroy, Caldwell, Harlan, Patterson, and Jones, but the Senate will not condemn them. It dare not move. Too many Senators are conscious of their own guilt to move a hand or say a word.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The result of every day's proceedings at Washington demonstrates that the corruption and demoralization of members of Congress are by no means confined to those implicated in the Credit Mobilier and other scandals. Indeed, it is greatly to be feared that a majority of both branches are prepared openly and boldly to disregard the interests and wishes of the people, whenever their own personal aggrandizement is to be promoted.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor (Administration.)*

—If the Senate choose to stultify itself and insult the people by retaining Caldwell, it can do so, but the public judgment is fixed.—*Indianapolis Journal (Administration.)*

—The Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, recently denounced the Credit Mobilier thieves in Congress in very effective terms, particularly Colfax, Pomeroy, and others who made great pretensions to piety. Those Republican journals who were so brazen and shameless as to defend the conduct of the hypocritical thieves, called Mr. Collier the "Bogus Collyer," as if the other, or "genuine Collyer," did not entertain and express similar views. The Wayne *Democratic Press* states that, when the other Mr. Collyer was in Lyons, recently, he denounced Colfax and Patterson in terms similar to those used by his namesake.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—It does make us miserable to think how Christian statesmanship has gone by the board. We never loved Colfax, but we thought him all simpleness and grace. We despised Pomeroy; but we respected his spirituality. Patterson, Garfield, Dawes, and Kelley were the models and miracles of virtue, probity, and diligence which were held up in a thousand schools before the eyes of a million of children. Credit Mobilier comes lumbering along, and, presto! the scene shifts, the screen falls, and behold our idols! It is, as Artemus Ward's friend said of his ruined household, a loved wife and six doting babes burned to death, and uninsured,—"simply too ridiculous."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Mr. Butler's line in defending Ames is, that there is no precedent for the House taking cognizance of the particular offenses of which Ames is accused. This argument will make no impression upon the minds of the people. If there is no precedent for punishing a member of Congress who has been guilty of bribery, it is high time that one should be made. Oakes Ames acknowledges that he wished to place the Credit Mobilier stock in quarters where "it would be useful," and for the purpose of "making friends." There cannot be a doubt as to his motives, even taking his own version of it. If Congress refuses to punish him, it will merely have succeeded in sharing his disgrace.—*New York Times.*

—There is no spot in the United States where the old-fashioned political parties are more distinctly dead than in Hamilton County. Party lines have been almost obliterated. The old party machinery is preserved in running condition by the persons who get their living out of politics, and the people are invited to answer to the old calls and cries. Perhaps they will if they have nothing better to do. Meantime the "Liberals" represent the popular protest against partisan idiocy—they have real strength as protestants against the popery of parties, and it is not unlikely that they may exert a decisive influence in the spring election.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The time is not far distant when this matter of railway management will become a question of national importance. It is one of the great questions of the near future.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—Those people who still think that Henry Wilson is a straightforward, high-minded, and honest man must receive a shock when they read what Gen. Hawley said in the House the other day. Another member asked Gen. Hawley how he came to make a statement last autumn declaring Senator Wilson innocent of any complication, directly or indirectly, with the Credit Mobilier. Gen. Hawley replied that he made that statement after a half-hour's conversation with Senator Wilson, and, if the evidence since showed that he was mistaken, *it was not his fault.* Wilson must have—eh?

—A vacancy in the Alabama State Senate having been filled by the election of a Democrat, that body is again Democratic. The perverseness of the people in electing a Democrat when a Republican was much needed may be rebuked by the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, if he only acts as he has hitherto in very similar cases. That worthy might refuse to administer the oath to the Senator-elect. He, also, as he has done before, might refuse to allow an appeal to be taken from his decision. What is the use of being Lieutenant-Governor in a Southern State unless you are somebody?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fatal Boiler-Explosion.

CLEVELAND, O., March 2.—A boiler exploded yesterday in the Union Iron Works at Newburg, O., killing a man named Jones, and severely injuring a boy. Cause of the explosion unknown.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly on Saturday—The Senate Municipal Committee to Report in Favor of the Repeal of the "Lake Front Bill"—The Railway and Militia Bills.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A RAILROAD SKIRMISH.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1.—Mr. Hildrup, in introducing a bill to meet the decision of the Supreme Court, made a few remarks, stating that he believed it would cover the points made by the Supreme Court. When the bill was read, he moved that it be laid on the table, and 1,000 copies be printed.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, reminded the gentleman from Boone of the failure of another distinguished gentleman from Boone, who was heavy on dress parade, but nothing on hard service, and hoped the bill would go to the Railroad Committee, and 300 copies be printed—300 was enough.

Mr. Hildrup did not believe there should be any comparisons between him and a distinguished failure. He knew the relations of the gentleman from Kane at home, and knew he could not do his duty to the people while he was the agent of the Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. Dunham raised a point of order that the gentleman from Boone was reflecting upon the motives of the gentleman from Kane. The point was sustained.

Mr. Jones made a speech,—he could not help it,—and believed the Railroad Committee should have charge of the bill first.

Mr. Oberly thought the motion to print his own bill was immodest.

Mr. Johnson was astonished and amused at the gentleman from Alexander (Oberly) talking of modesty. [Laughter.] It was queer. He thought the gentleman from Alexander should not talk of modesty. The motion of the distinguished Chairman of the Railroad Committee was right and just, and, more than that, it was a modest motion. He desired to lay his own bill on the table, and have it printed.

Mr. Shaw was a member of the Railroad Committee, and believed he understood the feelings and motives of their Chairman, whom he felt bound to sustain. The bill would be eventually referred to the Committee. He did not know of any want of harmony in the Committee.

Mr. Oberly wanted to know why Dunham's bill was referred to the Committee, instead of being printed?

Mr. Shaw did not see why Dunham's bill was not printed.

Mr. Herrington did not intend to hurt the feelings of the gentleman from Boone, but that gentleman had not at any time reported bills in their regular order, and had not attended to business.

Mr. Westfall objected to the gentleman from Kane making a second speech to convey a personal assault.

Mr. Connolly defended the Chairman of the Committee. He had called meetings which had not been attended as they should have been by the members. He did not see that this great question should be pitched around from one to another, and made the object of personal ambition. Mr. Dunham was not tenacious, but desired his bill to have a fair show. After much more talk, the previous question was ordered, and the bill referred to the Railroad Committee by 50 to 48.

THE SENATE.

There was not a quorum in the Senate, and consequently little was done. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Voris' contested seat, on the ground of informality in the protest. Kehoe introduced his bill regulating the election and pay of Cook County Commissioners, and Williamson one to establish a Court of Common Pleas in Chicago. That was all, and they adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Gov. Early has returned to his post still feeble, but convalescent. Mr. Reynolds presided in his absence.

AN AGRICULTURAL FRAUD.

In the year 18[illegible], the Legislature donated four and a half acres of swamp land located partly in Cook and partly in Iroquois Counties, as an endowment fund for an agricultural college for the southern part of the State. The town of Irvington, Washington County, secured the location, and one A. D. Hay gave 560 acres of land for the use of the institution, and buildings were erected, said to be worth $25,000, but valued now at $10,000. The swamp lands were sold for $56,000 by Hay, who was Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, in fact the whole Board. A portion of this sum was expended on buildings and the balance kept by Hay. He became bankrupt, offering the State the 560 acres valued at from $20 to $30 an acre. The deed is now in the hands of the present Trustees, but everything is unsettled and they desire the State to assume charge of the institution and take it under its broad wing. The money received from rent of the land has supported the school of 96 pupils and the Professors. It looks very much as if the State had been badly gouged out of $56,000. It is doubtful if the bankrupt Hay had any right to prefer one creditor above another.

CHICAGO COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Senator Williamson introduced a bill at the instigation of the Cook County Commission Committee, providing for a Court of Common Pleas in the City of Chicago. It was written by Mr. Ashton, and a synopsis of it is as follows:

That there shall be, and is hereby, established in counties containing a population of 200,000 inhabitants and over, as provided in Article 6, Sec. 1, of the Constitution of said State, an inferior court of civil jurisdiction within the limits of said cities, which shall be a court of record by the name of Common Pleas Court of ——, which shall have concurrent and like jurisdiction within said city limits as the Circuit Court of the county in which said city is located in all civil cases. Said courts, Judges, and Clerks shall respectively have like powers, authority, and jurisdiction, and perform like duties as the said Circuit Court. The practice, proceedings, and pleadings in said courts shall be the same and uniform with said Circuit Court. The first of the Judges shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall possess the same qualifications as Circuit Judges, and hold their office until the first Monday in June, 1879, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said Judges shall appoint a Clerk, who shall hold his office until the general election in 1877. The Judges of said Court may appoint a Master or Masters in Chancery for said Courts, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same fees as other Masters in Chancery. The first election for Judges of said court shall be held at the election for Judges of the Circuit Court in June, 1879, in said [illegible] and every six years thereafter, and the Judges of said courts so appointed and elected, shall be commissioned by the Governor. The Judges of said courts shall receive the same compensation as the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the county in which such cities are located, to be paid only out of the fees collected in said courts. The Clerks of said courts shall receive the same compensation as the Circuit Clerk of said Circuit Court, to be paid in like manner. There shall be three Judges of said court, each of whom may hold a distinct branch thereof at the same time, and may interchange with Circuit Judges, and the Judges of other courts of record in the counties where such cities are located. Said Common Pleas Court shall have a seal, and shall be held at the same place as other courts in said cities as shall be provided by the county, and the expenses of said courts shall be paid by the county in which such cities are located, except as herein otherwise provided. The terms of said court shall be held in the first Monday of each month. Appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted to the Supreme Court, the same as from the Circuit Court.

The Sheriff shall perform the same duties, have the same powers, be subject to the same liabilities, and receive the same fees in performing his duties in connection with the said court, as in like cases in the Circuit Court, and all excess of fees over and above the payment of salaries and the expenses of said courts as herein provided, shall be paid by the Clerks thereof into the County Treasury of said county. The jurors for said courts shall be selected, serve, and paid the same as jurors in the said Circuit Court. Vacancies in office of Judge or Clerk shall be filled as provided by law for the said Circuit Court. The number of all deputies, bailiffs, and assistants required in said courts, and the Clerks thereof shall be determined by rule of said court, and their compensation shall be fixed by the County Board.

MILITIA LAW.

The following is a synopsis of the new proposed Militia law, prepared by Mr. Sheridan of the Militia Committee: The State is to be divided into as many Military Districts as there are Congressional Districts, with a Major-General for each. The Governor is to be the Commander-in-Chief. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years of age, liable to perform military duty under the laws of the United States, are to be enrolled and divided into two classes; the active militia (or volunteers) to be known as the National Guard, and the inactive, who are not required to perform military duty, except in time of invasion, suppression of rebellion, riots, &c. The forces to be uniformed, as now or may from time to time be prescribed for the United States Army. To be armed from the State Arsenal with such arms as are furnished the State by the United States Government.

The system of instruction in tactics and ceremonies of parade, reviews, and inspections, to conform in all respects to the tactics, rules, and regulations which now are, or may hereafter be, prescribed for the government of the United States Army.

There shall be an annual parade and inspection of the National Guard on the 1st Tuesday of June of each year, and the inspecting officer to report all officers found incapable of instructing their commands in accordance with the prescribed system of tactics. The Adjutant-General to be Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, and be the medium of all correspondence, and, in addition to his other duties, to perform the duties of Quartermaster-General, Commissary, and Chief of Ordnance, for which he shall have an annual salary as now prescribed by law.

A per capita tax of fifty cents per year to be levied on each person liable to do military duty, who do not belong to the National Guard.

The commanding officers of posts may erect or rent armories when authorized by the Adjutant-General.

The members of the active militia are to be exempt from poll-tax.

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Senator Kehoe introduced the following:

A BILL for an act to divide the County of Cook into three districts, and provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners therein:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That the County of Cook is hereby divided into three districts, and the same are hereby established, and shall be respectively composed, as herein set forth, to-wit: The First District shall be composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the City of Chicago.

The Second District of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards of the City of Chicago.

The Third District, of all that portion of Cook County outside of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 2. Five Commissioners shall be elected in each of the districts, before enumerated, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of Commissioners, as aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Commissioners to be elected, or may distribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. The votes shall be returned and canvassed the same as for other county officers.

SEC. 3. Their term of office shall begin on the first Monday of December after their election, and they shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Commissioners shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. They shall have regular meetings on the first Monday of December, March, June, and September of each year, and they shall be known as the Board of Commissioners of Cook County; and shall receive for their services the sum of two dollars per day ($2) while in actual session, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and from the seat of government (to be computed by the County Clerk of said county), and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners elected under the provisions of this act shall supersede the present Board of Commissioners of Cook Cook County, in the management of the county affairs, and shall exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same rules, regulations, and penalties as is provided by law, for the present Board of Cook County Commissioners.

SEC. 5. That an act entitled an act to provide for the election of a Board of Commissioners in Cook County, and to prescribe their duties, approved April 22, 1871, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

The House, this afternoon, postponed the further consideration of the Jury bill until Wednesday next, without printing it.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Hildrup reported back his and Dunham's Railroad bill, and moved that they lie on the table, and 1,000 copies of each be printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. Snow, from the Education Committee, recommended the passage of a bill providing that women be eligible for election to school officers. It passed to a second reading.

LAKE FRONT ACT.

The Senate Municipal Committee decided to report unanimously in favor of Reynolds' bill to repeal the Lake Front act, and would have done so, but that Mr. Jewett asked the Chairman to withhold his report until he could appear before the Committee, which he will probably do next week.

OBITUARY.

John C. Reynolds, for several sessions, and up to the time of his last sickness, an assistant on THE TRIBUNE staff at the Capital, and correspondent of several country journals, died in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. He was taken down two weeks ago, dropsy being the immediate cause of death. He was a young man of much promise, and had been for years Assistant Secretary of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Illinois. Mr. Oberly offered an appropriate resolution, which passed the House. A meeting of the newspaper men was held in the Senate Chamber; Mr. Louis Souther, of the Chicago *Times*, presiding. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1, 1873.

PETITIONS.

Senator PALMER, by consent, introduced petitions praying Railroad Legislation, and establishing a railroad police. Sent to Senator Whiting.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Bill 205, regarding the law of contracts, recommending its passage; also, Bill 274, in regard to notes and contracts regarding patent rights, recommending that it do not pass; also, Bill 222, amending the law concerning Railroad Commissioners, making the same elective, with same recommendation.

The Report of Committee concurred in.

The special order, reading bills on second reading, was taken up, several bills, heretofore reported, being thus read and ordered printed.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON—To establish a Court of Common Pleas in cities of 200,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. HAMPTON—In relation to contempt of court; read first time and referred.

By Mr. THOMPSON—To amend the School law.

By Mr. KEHOE—To divide Cook County into districts, and providing for the election of Commissioners on the minority-representation plan.

By Mr. McGRATH—Providing for the annual examination of savings-banks, and requiring publication of reports quarterly. Referred.

Mr. KEHOE introduced a resolution in relation to absenteeism.

By consent, Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the House bill amending the law in regard to elections, recommending its passage. Concurred in. Also, the same Committee reports back the notice of contest of Senator Voris' seat, the same being informal, and no evidence being presented to warrant a contest. Report concurred in.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS

By Mr. HILDRUP—To determine conclusively the reasonable rates of passenger and freight tariffs upon the railroads of the State, and to prevent unjust discriminations. Read and Mr. Hildrup moved that 1,000 copies be printed.

Mr. COLLINS moved to print 300 copies, and refer to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. HERRINGTON objected to printing 1,000 copies, and was opposed to advancing the gentleman's bill ahead of that of the gentleman from Henry, and other bills on the same subject, and reminded him of the fate of another distinguished gentleman from Boone County, who crowded his measure through the Legislature.

Mr. HILDRUP replied warmly to the personal allusion, and asserted that the gentleman from Kane could not represent the influences that surround him at home and favor this measure.

A prolonged and excited discussion took place in relation to the disposition to be made of the bill.

Mr. Collins' motion to refer to the Railroad Committee prevailed—yeas, 50; nays, 48.

THE JURY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of House Bill No. 304 in relation to empaneling jurors.

Mr. WALKER offered an amendment to the fifteenth section, providing that no juror shall be disqualified who has formed an opinion based on rumor or newspaper articles; *Provided*, that he shall swear that he can render an impartial verdict.

Mr. HAY offered a substitute as follows: "The previous formation of an opinion or impression in reference to the circumstances upon which any criminal action at law is based, or in reference to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or a present opinion or impression in reference thereto, shall not be sufficient ground of challenge for principal cause to any person who is otherwise legally qualified to serve as a juror upon the trial of such action, provided such person shall declare, on oath, that he verily believes he can render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence submitted, and that such previously formed opinion or impression will not bias or influence his verdict; and, *Provided* the Court shall be satisfied that the person so proposed as a juror does not entertain such a present opinion as would influence his verdict as a juror."

A vote indicating no quorum present, the House adjourned until half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. MOORE, of Adams, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till next Wednesday. Carried.

House bill No. 19 was made the special order for the same date.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Railroad Committee reported back the House bills introduced by Hildrup and Dunham, regulating railroads, and providing fines and forfeitures, and asking that 1,000 copies of each be printed. So ordered.

The "Judiciary" reported back a bill amending the act of 1872 in relation to the descent of property, with amendments; ordered printed; also reported without recommendation the bill in relation to granting new trials in Circuit Courts.

Various other bills were reported by the standing committees.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. BRADWELL—In reference to lotteries.

By Mr. BRANSON—In regard to forcible entry and detainer.

By Mr. CONNELLY—In regard to mortgage bonds.

By Mr. CRONKITE—To amend the School law.

By Mr. DUNHAM—To enable railroad corporations to change termini.

By Mr. FORTH—In relation to County Courts.

By Mr. HILDRUP—To pay the expenses of the Railroad Commissioners.

By Mr. JAQUESS—To amend the Practice act.

By Mr. LANE, of Hancock—In relation to dogs.

By Mr. MASSIE—To prevent malicious prosecutions.

By Mr. MOORE, of Adams—To punish officers for being intoxicated when on duty.

By Mr. NEVILLE—To amend the act in relation to leased school lands in Randolph County.

By Mr. ORENDORFF—In relation to the Soldiers Orphans' Home.

By Mr. SHERIDAN—To provide for the enrollment of militia; also, in relation to townships in Randolph County; also, in relation to appeals.

By Mr. SHUMWAY—In regard to County Courts.

By Mr. STEWART, of Winnebago—To amend the [illegible] law.

By Mr. [illegible]HEIMER—To amend the Township [illegible] law.

By Mr. WE[illegible] act.

Mutual Insurance [illegible]

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. BURLEY announced the death of John C. Reynolds, one of the reporters of the House, and for years a correspondent of various newspapers from the State Capital, and offered the following resolutions, prefacing their introduction with eloquent words of eulogy and respect:

Resolved, That this House learns with regret of the death of J. C. Reynolds, one of the [illegible] attendant of the press, who has been for years a constant [illegible], and a reporter of its proceedings, and extends to the family of the deceased its sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the journal of the House, and that the clerk be directed to forward a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Adopted by a rising vote. The House adjourned till 10 a. m. on Monday.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At present the farming community are working themselves into a great fury because of the low price of a portion of their products, and are trying to throw all the blame on the railroads, threatening to tear up the tracks, and resolving to vote for no one who does not indorse their views; in fact, they would, if possible, constitute themselves judges, juries, and executive officers, not to mete out impartial justice, but to enforce their pet ideas. In such times, it becomes candid men to inquire the cause of all this excitement, and, if possible, to suggest a remedy.

Overproduction of any article will, of necessity, cause a glut in the market, and consequently low prices. And the extreme bounty of Providence during the last three years has filled the hands of the Western farmers to overflowing with grain, and the markets of the world are burdened with a corresponding surplus; but back of the bounteous seasons is the policy of the National, State, and Municipal Governments, in granting free lands to actual settlers, too liberal charters to railroad companies, and bounties and subsidies to build railroads to every man's farm and into all the unsettled regions of the country. Consequently, the millions of Europe, seduced by the song, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," have swarmed over our prairies, and are our most industrious and successful producers. The railroads running into the rich, unsettled regions of the West have stimulated immigration, until the farming business is entirely overdone, and we are now seeing the natural consequence of the extreme liberality of every department of the Government. All of these liberal measures have received the unqualified indorsement of the farmers of all parties.

The delusion of home-markets for all these surplus products has kept the high tariff on imports, and consequently made high prices on *all* home-manufactured products. The laborer can no longer live unless he gets twice as much wages as the farmer can afford to pay; and many articles that could be exported are only produced in limited quantities because of the increased expense of their manufacture, consequent upon the protective system.

Another delusion is, that the army of carriers and middle-men are leeches who abstract from the aggregate wealth of the community; and yet, at the same time, the advantages of diversity of labor are pointed out. Do away with this army of carriers and middle-men, and the competition among producers will be thereby consequently increased, and still lower prices prevail. With the immense amount of labor-saving machinery, both for farmers and manufacturers, we must have the world for our market, or we cannot expect any remunerative prices. Keep the army of middle-men and carriers at work. As they are not producers, they are consequently consumers, and help to keep up prices for the producer. The more extended the commerce of a country, the more prosperous, as a class, will be the producers. Take the middle-men and carriers as a class, and they are comparatively poor. Individual cases of great wealth are not the rule, but the exception. Whereas the farmers, as a class, are independent, and their average wealth far above that of any other class. If the farmer wants liberal prices for his products, let the free-land system be abolished, and let the price of government land be $5 per acre, and, in two years, the evil of over-production will be remedied.

The only wonder now is, that the railroads, not being able to carry one-tenth of what is offered, do not largely increase their freight tariffs. If all the corn that is now offered for shipment along the lines of the railroads could be taken to New York at 25 cents per bushel, instead of increasing the price at the West, there would be an immediate decline in the Eastern and English markets, to correspond with the decline in freights, and the farmer would realize no more for his grain than at present. Farmers' clubs, legislative enactments regulating railroad tariffs, and Warehouse Commissioners, are all as powerless as an idle tale, against bountiful seasons, a productive soil, and the increasing immigration.

R.

HOME MISCELLANY.

Anti-Tobacco Trask has not succeeded in persuading the Boston ruins to abandon smoking.

—A widow argued a will case before a Georgia court, and, by putting in a judicious assortment of smiles and tears, won it.

—For the past five years, an Indiana woman has had three husbands residing within five miles of each other, and nobody found her out until last week.

—It takes years of careful training to convince a boy who is taken sick on a Saturday that there is not a screw loose somewhere in the universe.

—Vermont—where, as is well known, no liquor is sold—has 16,000 drunkards, 4,000 habitual "hard drinkers," and 20,000 young men just beginning to drink.

—A couple of good Samaritans in Bridgeport, Conn., offered to sit up with a dying neighbor last week, and found a profit in their philanthropy by pocketing his spoons.

—The story is told of a Pennsylvania cat that, in imminent danger of being run over by a railroad train, she leaped nimbly upon a beam under the water tank, and there rode safely 114 miles.

—A Sheriff in Florida, who was called upon to resign, wrote back: "Your communication is received, stating that my resignation will meet the approval of the Governor. It does not meet mine."

—A New Orleans girl recently kissed a negro drayman in the street because he had just saved her little sister from the wheels of an approaching car. The fortunate darkey also received $100 from the girl's father.

—A New Jersey minister recently preached from the text: "Is the devil dead?" We presume he is not, as none of his Credit Mobilier children in Congress have asked leave of absence to attend the funeral yet.

—A gay beau, while dancing at a ball in Tipton, Indiana, recently, was admonished of the folly of dancing with a loaded pistol in his pocket by the falling of that article upon the floor, and an explosion, seriously injuring his partner.

—A preceptor of one of the city schools in Indiana was correcting a boy, the other day, when the latter drew a knife and attempted to stab the teacher. The boy is hereditarily afflicted, no doubt, with "emotional insanity."

—Laura Fair's example is bringing forth good fruit. A San Francisco servant girl slapped her mistress in the face for venturing to hint that her movements were too slow, and when the husband remonstrated, she stabbed him twice. Yet there are people who talk about an inferior sex.

—A Maine man has succeeded in making a very fair artificial oyster out of flour paste, tapioca, salt, and water. The inventor places these in second-hand oyster-shells, which are carefully glued around the edges, and when a half-intoxicated customer calls for "a dozen raw on the half-shell," he gets them fresh from the shop.

—Here is another one of those delightful facts of science: Feeling is a much slower sense than sight. If a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and were to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it were hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at headquarters, which would require 100 years.

—The pert misses of a San Francisco grammar-school have mutinied against the principal, who, to do them justice, would seem to be an ignoramus generally. The girls' grievances are summed up in this frank confession of one of them to a reporter: "We hate him. He don't know anything—he's a fool, and I told him so—he don't smell good."

—The fourth wife of a man in the eastern part of Milton, Mass., was (as is usual for ladies after marriage) regulating the fixtures in general about the house, and went into the attic, accompanied by a boy of some six or seven summers, where she saw a pair of neatly-made saw-horses, such as carpenters use in cutting lumber. She said: "Sammy, my son, what are these horses for?" "Well, father keeps them horses to put his wives' coffins on." Imagine that span of horses taking a Sam Patch leap from the attic window of a two-story house, with: "I guess my coffin won't ride you this week."

—A little boy named Shepardson in Lenox, Mass., has discovered a new method of making himself useful. The little boy had a toy gun which, in his play, he would sometimes hold toward his mother and say, "Now, mother, I am going to shoot you." One day he took a loaded pistol from a drawer, without his mother's knowledge, and holding it close to her ear, he said: "Now, mother, I am going to shoot you." The mother supposed he had his toy gun, and took no notice of him, and the charge entered her ear and she fell. It is hardly probable that she can recover.

—"Put a barrel on your own back, you brute!" shouted an old gentleman with a flowing white beard and a cheery face, as a heartless truckman was lashing a pair of overworked horses that were staggering through the sloughs in William street. "Are you one of Bergh's spies?" was the surly rejoinder. "No, sir, but I'm a Bergher, and if you'll come down like a man I'll thrash you." The cartman took up the gauntlet, and the old gentleman was as good as his word; and, to the honor of the police be it said that they did not interfere, but allowed the driver to get his deserts.—*New York Tribune.*

—A Troy girl went to see her lover, the other night, but, as he was busy, he made an appointment to meet her a few hours later. Being still detained, he sent a friend to tell her, and the friend, in turn, delegated a gentleman of color to convey the message. The girl, feeling insulted, went for the friend and knocked him down, after which she proposed to investigate her lover's "business." She found him sampling liquors in a saloon, and, after breaking the windows and bottles, she led him out and, for her rudeness in so doing, she was put in the lock-up, where she was shortly found trying to hang herself.

—A concert-saloon artist in Pioche received a letter signed "Many Citizens," inviting him, in an insinuating manner, to leave the town, whereupon the young man thought to save his traveling expenses by swallowing a dose of laudanum. A doctor was called in to pump him out, who merely ejaculated: "Pump be d—d; stand out of the way and give me a chance at him with this;" whereupon he drew a huge feather out of his pocket, and, poking it down the fellow's throat, so stirred the risibles of the laudanum as to make the bystanders stand aside in double quick time, and ultimately necessitated the young man to pay respect to the hints of "Many Citizens."

—Two susceptible beings in a Baltimore jail lately fell in love with each other all the way across the corridor that separated the two wings of the building, and carried on a courtship by signs. As soon as they were released they were married, and the happy man found himself in possession of a widow with several children and a snug little home. His first attempt to interfere with those children produced a remonstrance with a flat-iron. Soon after, he found it agreeable to abscond with his wife's little hoard of money. This was a denouement quite in accordance with the fitness of things, as the woman had been committed to jail as a common scold and the young man as a thief.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In China, wives are a legal tender for debts, and bankrupts, as a rule, do not conceal their effects.

—The Lord Mayor of London will, on the 26th of March, entertain the Mayors of all England and Wales at the Mansion House.

—A cartoon in the Berlin *Kladderadatsch* shows the British lion as being entwined Laocoon-like by the Muscovite serpent in Asia. The motto is, "Slow but sure."

—The growing of sugar in Australia promises to become a valuable industry there, and it is possible that this may ere long become an important source of sugar supply to the world.

—The six members of the German Royal family make up an aggregate stature of thirty-six feet two inches, which is very good "for high." Bismarck is five feet eleven inches.

—Patrick Joyce, an old orange hawker in Liverpool, was knocked by a passing cart into the open manhole of a sewer, fell thirty feet, and was swept away by the current so quickly that his body was not found.

—The King of Bokhara objects to special correspondents. He has issued an order that in future no one from foreign territory is to be allowed to remain there, "as several persons have pretended to be merchants, whereas they are news writers."

—In a short time there will be scarcely a Judge on the English bench, who was there two years ago. Such a rapid change is without parallel. The vacancies are all by death or resignation, and, in the latter cases, the Judges have, without exception, served the fifteen years which entitles them to a pension.

—A department of the British Civil Service known as the Local Government Board, has just appointed a lady Poor Law Inspector, at the salary of $2,000 a year, to report upon the domiciles and the treatment of children who are "boarded out" after the system which is generally adopted in Scotland. Mrs. Nassau Senior is the lady upon whom this distinction has been conferred.

—From the year 1741 to August, 1783, during which period they never met, Horace Walpole wrote over 800 letters to Sir Horace Mann. In a letter of Aug. 25, 1783, he says it is "a correspondence of nearly half a century, and is, I suppose, not to be paralleled in the annals of the post-office." In those days of high postage, a small fortune must have been spent in this epistolary affair.

—It is related that when Prince Lunalilo was an infant and was about to be baptized, the Rev. Mr. Bingham, the well-known pioneer missionary, who was to perform the ceremony, asked "What shall we call the child?" The father replied, "William Charles Kanaiana." "No," responded his mother, the Chieftess Kekauluohi, "he is the highest chief in all the islands, therefore his name shall be Lunalilo!" (above all).

—An Englishman, traveling from Seville to Xeres, sent his driver to dine in the kitchen of the inn where they halted. The driver concealed his indignation for a time, but in the middle of the road, three or four leagues from Xeres, in a horrible desert full of bogs and brambles, pushed the Englishman out of the carriage, and cried out, as he whipped on his horse, "My lord, you did not find me worthy to sit at your table; and I, Don Jose Balbino Bastamente, of Orozco, find you too bad company to sit in my carriage. Good night!"

—A Frenchwoman recently died of neglect in the streets of Florence who was supposed to be of low origin, but who proved the daughter of a noble in high military position under the Bourbons. Upon the announcement of her death the authorities took possession of her effects, and on forcing open the drawer of a large box in her sleeping-room found it full of sacks of gold pieces; every box and drawer contained quantities of gold, Government bonds and bank stocks, and in her shoes, whose soles were of extraordinary size and thickness, layers of newly-coined gold pieces were found.

—Why, when caricatured, is Lord Houghton (formerly Richard Monckton Milner) called "The Cool of the Evening?" Being at his club one afternoon, in company with Count D'Orsay, and hearing some habitue of Gore House propose calling on Lady Blessington, Lord Houghton exclaimed, "Oh, yes, and I'll go with you." "Indeed," answered Count D'Orsay, loftily, "are you acquainted with her ladyship?" "No, but that's of no consequence. I'll accompany you, my dear fellow." "So you shall, so you shall," retorted D'Orsay. "You shall go with us, and I'll introduce you to Lady Blessington as the cool of the evening." From that day to this Lord Houghton has never been able to rid himself of a richly-deserved witticism. There are some things the world never forgets.

Getting Even with a Truckman.

John's New Orleans Letter in New York Sun.

The truckmen here are just as bad about running over or splashing mud on you as they are in New York. There is only one body of men in the world that can beat 'em at it, and that is the 'longshore cavalrymen that cross Fulton ferry every morning. One of those fellows, just because he is on top of a horse, puts on more airs than a French roof.

I saw a truckman catch it once. I was with Bill Smith, and Bill was all dressed up, going to see his beloved, who had hair the color of sunlight. Bill and I were crossing Broadway. It was awful juicy walking, and a truckman drove his horse right on to us, splashing Bill all over mud in spots as big as butter plates. The truckman fairly roared with laughter and yelled out, "How do you like it?"

Bill said nothing, and the truckman drove on. Bill let him get about a block, when he ran up behind, and grabbing two hands full of the most perfectly formed mud I ever saw, he jumped on to the truck, and throwing both arms around that truckman's neck he quietly laid a dab of mud as large as a pumpkin pie in each eye; then scraping what was left down the back of his neck he whispered in his ear, "How do *you* like it?"

When the truckman recovered his sight he couldn't find Bill, but he drove around the corner, and for half an hour he used some very expressive language. There wasn't a word in it as refined as the word peppermint.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, March 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,406	8,323	2,601
Tuesday	2,086	8,421	1,208
Wednesday	2,125	14,329	3,589
Thursday	1,429	11,972	2,568
Friday	2,002	11,073	1,077
Saturday	500	7,000	300
Total	10,548	61,118	11,337
Last week	13,795	98,057	8,637
Week before last	8,501	89,381	7,692

The receipts of live stock from Jan. 1 to March 1, this year, compare with the receipts during the same period in 1872 as follows:

RECEIVED IN 1873.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,520	561,245	39,251
February	45,019	378,760	37,729
Total	95,539	940,005	76,980
RECEIVED IN 1872.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,990	361,935	42,069
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
Total	86,077	630,171	83,872

Shipments during the past week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,703	5,893	1,118
Tuesday	1,067	7,010	1,019
Wednesday	781	6,259	839
Thursday	927	8,091	1,595
Friday	1,246	6,749	993
Total	5,724	34,001	5,564

Some idea of the extent to which the telegraph is employed by live-stock dealers may be gained from the fact that the average monthly business at the Stock Yards office of the Western Union amounts to about *six thousand dollars*. In May last Mr. B. S. Gough was placed in charge of affairs there, since which time the business of the office has increased nearly 100 per cent. This must be exceedingly gratifying, not only to the gentlemanly and indefatigable Gough, but to the company, whose faithful servant he is.

CATTLE—In connection with the cattle market the past week has developed no new features worthy of special comment. Fair activity has characterized the demand from the opening of trade to the close, and, with a moderate amount of stock on sale, sellers have been enabled to realize promptly, and at relatively good prices. The Eastern markets have not been in a highly prosperous condition, but the margin between here and the seaboard was sufficient to attract the attention of shippers, and into their hands the major portion of the week's supply found its way. The demand from local butchers was not particularly active, nor were feeders operating as freely as during the preceding two or three weeks, but the supply of the descriptions of stock usually sought after by these two classes of buyers was moderate, and about everything was picked up as fast as received. Although the quality of the cattle now coming forward is not as good as in former years at a corresponding period, steady improvement is noticeable, the average of the past week being considerably above that of any preceeding week of the present season. The extreme range of prices was $2.00@6.62½, though with one exception nothing sold above $6.25. Most of the transfers were within the range of $3.00@5.50, for common cows to good shipping steers. Milch cows sell at $20.00@45.00 per head, while veal calves are salable at $3.50@5.75.

To-day the market was very quiet, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuation, closing steady as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The past week has been an active one in this department of the live-stock market, and a materially higher range of prices has been established. Notwithstanding the absence of any considerable demand from local packers, the wants of the trade exceeded the supply, and the first half of the week witnessed a steadily advancing market, prices going to $4.60@5.10 for common coarse heavy to extra light. The packing season is now over, and from this time forward drovers must look to shippers for the disposal of their stock. As to the probable course of prices there is some diversity of opinion. While a few predict an advance to even higher prices, the majority incline to the opinion that, if the present rate of supply is maintained, prices will react, and some are looking to an early return to $4.00@4.50. The inquiry during the past few days has been almost exclusively for good to choice heavy grades for the Boston and Philadelphia markets, and for light hogs, such as are sought after by New York buyers. Common and medium coarse, uneven, and mixed lots are neglected, and in making up their car-loads Western shippers would do well to pay more attention to "sorting." To-day the market was dull and weak for all grades, though not materially lower save for the poorer sorts, which were off fully 10c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported at $4.40@4.60 for common coarse mixed lot; at $4.65@4.80 for medium; and at $4.85@5.00 for good to strictly choice. The following transactions are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	186	$4.80	41	311	$4.55	55	239	$4.85
65	171	4.75	76	208	4.80	49	313	4.50
109	191	5.00	55	179	4.75	61	259	4.55
25	342	4.55	53	251	4.85	23	309	4.50
45	250	5.00	67	207	4.75	93	316	4.90
55	290	4.65	60	209	4.95	34	287	4.55
49	218	4.80	33	191	4.95	23	201	4.80
63	208	4.85	85	189	5.00	35	180	4.75
26	278	4.40	22	326	4.55	52	217	4.80
33	299	4.50	53	186	4.95	23	280	4.50
49	289	4.50	67	212	4.85			

SHEEP—The supply has been largely in excess of the legitimate wants of the trade, and as a result lower prices have prevailed. Shippers and local butchers have been engaged, but the combined demand did not equal the supply, and sales dragged at 25@35c per 100 lbs decline, or at $3.00@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.50 for common to medium; and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@12s 2d; white, 11s 7d@11s 9d; club, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn, 27s@27s 3d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LONDON, March 1—2 p. m.—Consols, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 52¼.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

PARIS, March 1.—Rentes, 56f 77c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Trade was rather quiet to-day with the commission houses, and the jobbing movement was very light. The market for cotton goods remains firm. Regular bleached shirtings are very strong, with a still upward tendency. Masconomet and Davol shirtings are up ½c per yard. Denims are in good demand at firm prices, and well sold up by the agents. Prints, ginghams, and dress-goods are brisk in first hands. Woolens are only in moderate inquiry. Hosiery is quiet. Foreign dress-goods, Japanese stripes, and French Cashmeres are in demand. The imports for the week are nearly $4,000,000.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—Crude petroleum heavy, tending lower. Sales at $2.05. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 1.—COTTON—In limited request; middling upland, 20⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.65; common to good extra, $6.75@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.00; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour steady. Corn meal more active; yellow Western, $3.25@3.30. Wheat firmer, with moderate demand; receipts, 11,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.63; inferior red Western, $1.70@1.75; unsound do, $1.50; No. 3 spring, $1.53. Rye, barley, and malt dull and unchanged. Corn steadier; 525 bu old mixed western afloat at 65c; do in store, 63@63½c; choice do, 64c; new mixed Western, 63½@64c; yellow Western, 64@64½c. Oats a shade better, with good demand for prime, which is scarce; receipts, 42,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@51½c; old, 51½c; white, 51@53c.

CLOVER SEED—8¾@9c; timothy, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 30@31c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull and heavy at 40@55c for New York crop of 1872; Eastern and Western, 40@50c.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—More active, but prices easier; unwashed, 62½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar, molasses, and rice quiet, steady, and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8½@8¾c; refined, 19¼@19½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 67@67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; mess, $15.12½@15.25; prime mess, $14.00@14.50; total stock on hand to-day, 50,000 brls, of which 18,000 brls are new. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles in good demand; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8¼@8⅜c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Steady.

WHISKY—Lower at 90½@90¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Rye, 85@87c. Corn dull; white, 62@63c; yellow, 58@60c. Oats firmer; white, 49@50c; mixed, 46@48c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $15.00@15.25.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13¼c; refined, 18¾@19c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 spring, $1.25; No. 3 red fall, $1.75@1.80; No. 2 do, $1.93. Corn steady; No. 2, 31½c on east track; 32@32½c in elevator. Oats easier; 27c on east track; 26¾@27c in elevator. Barley quiet; No. 2, 70c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 63½@64c.

WHISKY—Lower at 88@88½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firmer; $14.00 for spot; $14.75 for seller May. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 4½c; clear, 7c. Bacon strong, and large jobbing sales at 6c, 8c, and 8¼c. Lard active and firm; kettle, 7½c, cash up country.

HOGS—Firm at 4¼@5c. Receipts, 6,701.

CATTLE—Firmer and better shipping demand; Texans, $2.00@4.25; native steers, $4.25@5.75.

The packing season closed yesterday. Total number packed from Nov. 1 to date, 558,180.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Nothing doing; market generally heavy. Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee club, 62c. Corn about 51c on track. Oats, 42c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 1.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 18¼@18½c; low middlings, 19½@19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer at $6.50@11.00. Corn in good demand at 55@56c. Oats dull and nominal. Cornmeal $3.10.

HAY—Lower at $26.00@27.00.

BRAN—Quiet at $21.50.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7¼@7¾c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.70@1.90; amber, $2.00@2.10. Corn—Mixed Western nominal at 58@60c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 47c. Rye firm at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $15.25. Bacon active; shoulders, 6½c; rib sides, 8@8½c; clear rib, 8¾c. Lard dull at 8¼c.

BUTTER—Western active; choice roll, 30c.

WHISKY—Weak at 90½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—TOBACCO—Steady.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14.25@14.50. Bacon and bulk meats firm and unchanged. Lard; prime steam, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Lower, but firm at 86.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower, at $7.35@7.70. Wheat quiet and weak, at $1.70@1.72. Corn dull, at 39c. Rye dull, at 80@82c. Oats dull, at 30@38c.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

EGGS—Lower, at 20@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in demand at $14.00; held at $14.25. Lard quiet; steam held at 7½c; kettle nominally 8@8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7⅛c; sales for next week's delivery, 7½c; clear, 7⅜c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7⅞c; clear, 8c; held higher for next week.

HOGS—Firm; shippers, $4.85@5.10; butchers, $5.20@5.40; receipts, 2,270.

WHISKY—Steady, at 86c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer at 75c.

BRAN—Lower, at $1.15@1.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $15.25.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, at 90@95c.

All others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales of 5,000 bales at yesterday's quotations; receipts, 4,494 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,356 bales; sales, 206,611 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 1.—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull at 61c. Barley unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat flat; no sales. Corn quiet; mixed, 45@46c. Oats steady at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower; extra, $1.90; No. 1 white, $1.78@1.79, closing dull at inside. Corn steady; yellow, 42c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, spot, $1.63; do seller April, $1.67@1.67¼; No. 1 red, $1.67; No. 2, $1.61. Corn dull; low mixed, 38½c; yellow, 39@39½c; white, 40c. Oats dull and nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.80@6.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, none; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.26¼; No. 2, $1.19¾. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 26c. Corn firm; No. 2, 32½c. Rye in good demand; No. 1, 66½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 70½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, none.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Paragraph for Dyspeptics.

If you have a weak stomach, and wish to make it weaker, take violent purgations. There is no surer way to render indigestion chronic. But if you are dyspeptic, and, like a sensible person, desire to strengthen your digestive organs and compel them to perform their essential duties thoroughly and regularly, take a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before every meal, until your delinquent stomach is restored to a healthy condition. It should be understood that dyspepsia is always complicated with disturbances of the liver and an unnatural state of the bowels, and that no medicine which does not reach and rectify these irregularities can possibly cure this agonizing disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an anti-bilious agent and a gradual cathartic, as well as a tonic and stomachic, and hence its unparalleled efficacy in the severest cases of chronic indigestion.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

1873.

First Spring Opening.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth and Madison and Market-sts.,

Announce for Monday, March 3, their first exposition of New Silks, Dress Goods, etc., etc., embodying first-class Fabrics, and latest foreign novelties, Black Brocaded and Plain Colored Silks in established makes, superior finish and most fashionable styles and shades. Bargains in Fancy Silks, specialties in Stripes in Black and White and in all the new colorings.

Elegant lines of Dress Goods, all the new colorings Irish and French Poplins, bargains at $1. New styles Japanese Silks, new Cashmeres, Pongees, Brocaded Poplins, Taffeta Grisailles, Puritan Cloth, Tyrolese, Mohair Challis, Cold Glace, Balernas and Helvetia Cloth.

Fresh lines of French and English Prints, Percales, Cambrics, Batiste, Mampora, Vandas, Yosemite, Piques, Chambrays, new styles, new shades, plain, figured striped, and side-striped, and full assortment of French and Scotch Ginghams, all at attractive prices.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.

One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.

A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.

Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.

Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

REMOVALS.

On Saturday, March 1,

We will remove to Nos. 97 and 99 South Water-st. (our old stand before the fire), where, having better facilities than ever before for keeping a complete stock of Teas and General Groceries, we respectfully solicit the patronage of all our former customers and others, assuring them that we will not be undersold. JAMES FORSYTH & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop.

P. O. Box No. 1029. L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s

GREAT SALE.

329 West Madison-st.

TO-DAY.

500 pieces Fine Irish Linen, in remnants of about 3 to 5 yards, slightly damaged, at the uniform price of 50 cts. yd. The goods vary in quality and are worth from 75 cts. to $1.25 per yd.

Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cotton and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands very cheap.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.

Crashes, Towels, and Towelings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices.

Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from $1.00 upwards.

Great Bargains in Marseilles Quilts from $1.00 up to richest qualities.

Blankets and Flannels at a great discount.

Lace Curtains at 60 cents on the dollar.

Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, half price.

Bargains in Real Laces and Lace Goods.

Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in this city now or heretofore.

On the cheap centre tables will be found many additional and new attractions in Dress Goods at 12 1-2, 18, 20 and 25 cts., among which are some in the new Spring shades.

Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice.

Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth $1.25.

Japanese Silks, half price. 75 cent quality for 40 cts.; 90 cent quality for 60 cts.

Cheapest Black Silks in the country.

Good all Silk Gros Grains from $1.00 yd. up.

Fearful sacrifice on Richest Black Silks.

New Bargains in Dress Goods on the cheap centre tables; in handsome new Spring Shades.

TRADE EARLY IN THE DAY.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' WORTH OF NEW AND DESIRABLE DRY GOODS, UPON WHICH WE WILL OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THIS WEEK, MARCH 3 TO 8.

We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our EXTENSIVE and ELEGANT STOCK of

Carpets,

Embracing all the qualities from Common Ingrains to the most

Superb Moquettes

Which we desire to close out entirely within the next two weeks. We shall offer RARE BARGAINS this week in all kinds of goods, including many things at but little more than half the

Cost of Importation.

Spring Trade.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.,

Have now in stock Full Lines of Seasonable Goods, for early trade. Prices lower than are made in any other market.

WANTED.

Wanted,

To contract with the best and most energetic man in each County in Illinois and Iowa, to handle our Machines on consignment. Extra inducements offered, and wagons furnished. None but SUPERIOR MEN, wanting to make a business of it, need apply. Address, giving particulars of former business, and references,

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., 941 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 1.

Notwithstanding the continued stringency in the New York money market—which would naturally be expected to affect Chicago to some extent—money continues to work moderately easy in most parts of the West. The demand from grain dealers to settle their option purchases for March was large, but as the funds only go out of one bank into another by these settlements, it is anticipated that this temporary demand being over the market will work easier next week.

The supply of funds in the open market is evidently increasing, and money is freely offered on collaterals at 10 and 12 per cent, with a tendency to lower rates. First-class business paper is readily disposed of at 1¼ per cent per month.

The supply of exchange continues very large, and sales were made between banks to-day at 90c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,975,867.19	$277,589.24
Tuesday	3,740,525.70	352,153.17
Wednesday	2,507,505.78	192,615.40
Thursday	2,583,770.70	331,993.64
Friday	2,417,610.74	278,879.07
Saturday	3,936,924.08	408,341.63
Total	$19,162,204.19	$1,841,622.15
Corresponding week last year	15,060,708.41	2,053,627.57

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage (late Hammond & Watson), Financial Agents, 54 Washington street.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	142½	...
Third National Bank	132	135
Fifth National Bank	133	...
Commercial National Bank	135	...
German National Bank	125	130
Corn Exchange National Bank	113	115
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	109	...
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	160	...
West Division Railway	175	190
Elgin Watch Company	102	105
Chamber of Commerce	90	95
Traders' Ins. Co.	98	100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Gold sold at 114⅞, 114¾, and 115⅛, closing at 114⅞@115. Loans, 1 to 6 for carrying. Clearings, $57,000,000.

Governments were dull, but steady; prices but little changed.

State bonds were quiet and unchanged.

The specie exported for the week amounted to $625,486.

Money was easier and ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent, with late dealings at the lower rate.

The bank statement is more favorable than generally expected. An analysis shows that the deficiency now is only $322,275,—a gain of $1,537,500 for the week.

The stock market was much quieter to-day, and there was an entire absence of excitement. The fluctuations outside of Pacific Mail, Panama, Western Union, Atlantic, and Pacific covered a range of only ⅛ to ½ per cent. Pacific Mail was irregular, selling at 58, 56, 56⅛. Panama sold at 108½, 109½, 107⅞, and 109⅛, and closed at 109⅛. Western Union opened at 90, and soon declined to 89⅞.

Sterling, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅞	Coupons, '67	116⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	115⅛	10-40s, ex-int	111⅞
Coupons, '65	116⅞	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	94	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80⅛	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	45		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	73⅜
W. U. Tel	89⅞	Wabash	73⅜
Quicksilver	42⅛	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	84⅛	Terre Haute	10
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	73⅛	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	57⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	65⅜	C., C. & C.	89⅜
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	40⅛
Michigan Central	108	Illinois Central	122
Pittsburgh	89⅛	Union Pacific stock	34⅛
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	89	Central Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅛
N. J. Central	103⅛	B. H. & Erie	6⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The condition of the real estate market is still "between hay and grass," as a farmer would say. The unsettled feeling in regard to money matters during the first six weeks of the year exercised a depressive influence on the speculative activity, and this is even yet having some effect in the same direction, as money is still tight in the East, where a large amount of the capital has always come from to buy Chicago real estate. The weather also has been extremely unfavorable to sales of suburban lands and lots, and though there is a feeling of restored confidence in the West now in regard to the supply of money, it cannot be expected that real estate sales will increase much until we have more favorable weather for driving and getting around the suburbs.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, the volume of real estate transfers has been much larger during the last two months than ever before in the same season of the year. It was a subject of remark last year that the volume of transfers in the first quarter of 1872 were greater than in the corresponding period of 1871. The confidence that the city would be rebuilt on a grander scale, which was the foundation of the activity then, has been fully realized. If there was to be any reaction from the confidence manifested then, it might have been expected at the beginning of this year, but, if the volume of transfers is any indication of continued activity and a steady increase in values, then it is to be found in the larger volume of sales during the last two months than in the corresponding time of 1872. The following is a comparison of the weekly aggregates of recorded transfers during January and February of the two years:

1872.		1873.	
Week Jan. 6	$284,280	Week Jan. 4	$800,969
Week Jan. 13	687,278	Week Jan. 11	968,845
Week Jan. 20	719,582	Week Jan. 18	868,650
Week Jan. 27	614,919	Week Jan. 25	581,061
Week Feb. 3	1,000,470	Week Feb. 1	1,086,976
Week Feb. 10	690,394	Week Feb. 8	1,216,000
Week Feb. 17	737,150	Week Feb. 15	1,706,627
Week Feb. 24	712,733	Week Feb. 22	1,154,966
Week March 1	779,181	Week March 1	1,183,197

From the foregoing, it appears that the volume of recorded transfers was a third more during the last two months than during the same time last year. It is, of course, understood that there is always a considerable proportion of these weekly aggregates that are either exchanges for other property, or arise in the settlements of business in one way or another, and do not represent either the investment of new capital, nor the speculative investment of capitalists already largely interested in land; but the greater volume of transfers in the aggregate this year than last, certainly shows more confidence in the prospective rise of prices this spring.

THE NORTHWESTERN SUBURBS,

including all that district intersected by the three new railroads, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the new branch of the Northwestern, and the Chicago & Pacific, seems to be the quarter in which the rise in values has been greatest, and in regard to which confidence is firmest in a further rise of prices this spring. Values range there from $3,000 and $3,500 per acre in the neighborhood west of Central Park and around the site of the new Northwestern car shops, to $700 and $800 per acre two or three miles westward, and more sales of acres have been made there than in any other suburban quarter, except, perhaps, around

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

where an aggregate of $1,000,000 worth of property in acres and village lots has been sold within the last month. The property-owners in Washington Heights are, however, active, enterprising men, and are untiring in their efforts to improve their quarter. They have already raised $50,000 for the establishment of a military school, and are now trying to raise $100,000 more for a female college.

WHAT WILL BE DONE ON THE SOUTH PARKS THIS SPRING.

From the South Park Commissioners we learn that all the money to be expended by them this spring will be concentrated on the north fifty acres of the South Park, and on the completion of the improvement of the two boulevards leading to it. Since last fall the whole of this fifty acres has been graded, and the greater portion of it filled up from nine inches in some parts, to five feet in others. The whole of it has been planted with groups of some of the finest forest trees ever set out around Chicago, and by the middle of June the whole surface will be made into fine greensward, ornamented with groups of shrubbery. By that time also there will be two carriage roads and at least two walks that will wind around, so as to take the pedestrian to any part of the fifty acres. This is the part of the new park grounds nearest to the city. It is easily accessible by the Cottage Grove horse-cars and the Hyde Park dummy, for all classes of people, and its improvement in preference to any other part of the new parks is eminently proper, as it will give to all the opportunities for the pleasant recreation which was the object of the establishment of the parks.

THE BOULEVARDS

to the South Park will also be greatly improved early this spring. The central planting space in Drexel boulevard is being graded, and will be ornamented with forest trees, shrubs, and flowers, early this spring, all the way to Fifty-first street. The contractors for the trees on South Park boulevard have been obliged to reset better ones in place of many that were poor and unsightly, and the planting spaces on either side of the central driveway will be sodded or sown with grass as soon as the weather will permit. Before the end of June the drive down one boulevard to, and through the park and back by the other, will be one of the most attractive to be found about any American city.

Both boulevards will also be rendered more attractive by the building of handsome residences, of which the owners of property in that vicinity are counting up on their fingers about a dozen that will be erected this spring and summer.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The line of this new road has been located as far north as a depot in the town of South Chicago. The Company will probably also close a contract with the Illinois Central for depot privileges with that road in their depot on the lake shore, but the route of the new road from South Chicago to a connection with the Illinois Central has not been settled yet. The company want to come in directly along the lake shore from South Chicago to a junction with the Illinois Central at Hyde Park; but, as this would take them along lake front of the South Park, they will probably meet with opposition. The owners of the land midway between the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the lake shore would also, in this case, lose the benefit of the means of making their property accessible and available for suburban residences, and will probably offer inducements for the Company to select a route further inland.

THE EVANSTON RAILROAD PROJECT

seems to have been abandoned—at least we hear nothing more of it from property-owners, who ought to be interested enough to know something about its prospects.

CHEAP BUSINESS RENTS

and good stores are gradually drawing as much trade back to the northeast quarter of the business district,—say north of Washington street and east of Clark,—as was there before the fire. Following this tendency, the Manufacturers' National Bank has selected its new office on the old site of the Third National Bank, on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, where they are to pay $8,000 per annum for an office 52 by 72 feet.

HOUSE RENTS

are likely to be higher this spring than last fall. But building materials are likely to be abundant and cheap this summer, and as the number of residences to be built this summer will probably be larger than ever before, it may be followed by a decline of rents next fall.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 1: City property—Number of sales, 184; consideration, $950,895. North of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $4,400. South of city limits—Number of sales, 36; consideration, $227,902. Total sales, 223. Total consideration, $1,183,197.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Howe st, n of Willow st, w f, 33x132 ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $1,188.

Fourth st, s w cor of Ada st, n f, Lot 1, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $2,000.

Ashland av, near Thirty-third st, w f, 166¼x145 ft, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $6,150.

Ruble st, s of Canalport av, w f, Lot 43, with buildings, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,200.

Same as the above, dated March 1; consideration, $1,300.

State st, s w cor of Twenty-ninth st, Lot 1, dated March 1; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 4, in Block 16, Elston's Addition, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $800.

North State st, s of Schiller st, e f, 73 91-100x139 feet, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $10,500.

Augusta st, bet Reuben and Holt sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $2,600.

Johnson st, s of and near West Taylor st, w f, lots 24 to 26, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 50 to 53 of Seavern's w part of Lot 5, in Block 25, Section 29, 39, 14, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Berlin st, east of and near Holstein av, s f, Lots 47 and 48, dated Oct. 15, 1872; consideration, $800.

Wentworth av, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts, e f, Lot 27, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,475.

Dania av, 120 ft n of Thompson st, w f, 24x126 feet, dated March 1; consideration, $550.

Second st, 436 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $1,600.

Second st, e of Noble st, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $1,600.

Twenty-fifth st, 100 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 100x124 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1872; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 32, in Crane's Block 2, in United States Bank Addition, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,150.

Lots 7 and 8, in Kedzie's Subdivision of Block 58, in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $6,000.

Coolidge st, w of and near Waller st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 13, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Michigan st, n e cor of Pine st, s f, Lots 1 to 4, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $19,500.

Twenty-first st, e of and near Purple st, s f, 93x166 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $800.

Lot 91, in Block 34, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $800.

Twelve lots in Block 25, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 8 of Lot 19, in Block 2, of Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $1,500.

Evanston, bet Paulina and Wood, s f, Lot 81, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $840.

Dania av, 275 feet n of Hirsch st, e f, 50x226 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $900.

Harbine st, 150 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,000.

Second st, s w cor of Armour st, n f, Lot 1, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,700.

Robey st, s w cor Thirty-fifth st, 20 acres, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $140,000. Benjamin P. Hinman, of Cincinnati, to Alonzo B. Smith.

Lot 41, in Block 2, in J. W. Davis' Addition, dated March 1; consideration, $2,250.

Twenty-ninth st, n w cor Calumet av, Lots 9 to 11, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $30,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Marianna st, 172 ft w of Seminary av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1862; consideration, $700.

Lot 46, adjoining the above, dated Nov. 21, 1872; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 11, in Parker's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Section 5, 38, 14, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $18,000.

East 15 ft of Lot 7, and w 10 ft of Lot 6, in Block 5, in Cleaverville Addition, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $2,500.

West 48 ft of Lot 8 of McCarty's Lot 1, of s ½ of Block 6, Section 36, 38, 14, dated June 12, 1872; consideration, $1,550.

Lot 40, in Block 1, of Crocker's resubdivision, in s e ¼ of Section 17, 38, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $500.

Lot 44, in Fields' Subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,333	3,781	4,012	3,681
Wheat, bu	31,040	3,150	5,379	4,682
Corn, bu	56,390	67,665	7,591	17,540
Oats, bu	21,130	19,242	15,841	2,186
Rye, bu	350	350	350	900
Barley, bu	10,440	10,690	7,391	4,800
Grass seed, lbs	66,495	193,158	130,389	47,583
Flax seed, lbs	...	430	...	...
Broom corn, lbs	38,610	20,090	62,780	300
Cured meats, lbs	95,700	207,220	1554,556	1567,920
Beef, brls	...	48	...	136
Pork, brls	65	1,816	195	196
Lard, lbs	79,680	228,090	364,450	1062,802
Tallow, lbs	30,590	12,590	47,180	21,270
Butter, lbs	27,270	42,620	1,300	...
Dressed hogs, No	681	1,926	931	1,034
Live hogs, No	11,073	6,396	6,749	7,149
Cattle, No	2,092	1,430	1,246	1,645
Sheep, No	1,077	1,829	223	2,148
Hides, lbs	117,044	93,937	50,079	123,860
Highwines, brls	858	115	451	202
Wool, lbs	67,990	162,990	...	1,780
Potatoes, bu	...	...	...	350
Lumber, M feet	282	634	354	407
Shingles, M	1,520	670	799	639
Lath, M	10	160	15	2
Salt, brls	370	...	958	840

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,043 bu wheat; 470 bu corn; 165 bu rye; 110 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 31,187 bu wheat; 16,346 bu corn; 5,340 bu oats; 7,576 bu rye; 18,102 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 96 cars wheat; 120 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 260 cars, or 101,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	March 1, 1873.	Feb. 21, 1873.	March 2, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	35,492	29,418	25,378
Wheat, bu	268,900	208,430	21,938
Corn, bu	565,375	547,856	329,292
Oats, bu	240,693	224,930	86,282
Rye, bu	16,349	17,984	7,292
Barley, bu	83,270	69,220	45,860
Dressed hogs, No	9,751	14,260	12,576
Live hogs, No	74,007	94,958	43,797
Cattle, No	12,406	12,525	10,709
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	47,042	34,864	26,923
Wheat, bu	60,320	34,858	20,495
Corn, bu	35,196	7,856	120,205
Oats, bu	25,677	51,008	63,248
Rye, bu	4,590	4,349	2,865
Barley, bu	78,392	46,700	41,740
Dressed hogs, No	10,276	14,147	6,504
Live hogs, No	46,888	40,463	32,170
Cattle, No	8,506	6,877	8,243

The numerous parties who have long groaned under the losses consequent on the depreciation of barley in the Rock Island Elevators, will be interested in knowing that the proprietor of the fanning-mill is about to take a European tour, and that during his absence the place will be used simply for storage purposes.

Notice was posted on the bulletin board in the Chamber of Commerce to-day to the effect that the elevator owned by Hough Bros. & Co. will, in future, be run on the same terms of storage as the other grain warehouses of the city. Inasmuch as the warehouse in question has been voluntarily placed under the operation of the warehouse law by the taking out of a license, it becomes a question of some interest whether or not the firm can withdraw from the position it assumed in December last.

STATE GRAIN-INSPECTION.

A gentleman connected with one of our prominent commission houses, has just returned from a trip in the West, during which he traveled over the Minnesota Southern, the Winona & St. Peters, and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, and up the Mississippi River to Minneapolis. He states that he found a feeling universal among grain buyers to the effect that the present grain inspection of this city discriminates against them to an extent of an average of 2@3c per bu, as compared with the Milwaukee inspection, and that they send all the grain they can to Milwaukee, for that reason. About one-third of their wheat passes in Milwaukee as No. 1, while none of it is inspected above No. 2 when sent to Chicago. An instance was related of a shipper who had a lot of wheat, uniform in quality; he loaded a railroad-car, and put the rest into bags, there not being enough left to make a car-load. He sent it all to Chicago. The car-load inspected as No. 2, and sold on that inspection at $1.21 per bu, while the bagged lot was sold in the same market, by sample, at $1.38 per bu. Surely such cases as this are enough to make our grain-handlers cry out against the State Inspection of grain as a delusion and a snare.

Of course, while such a condition of things exists, we cannot hope to receive any grain from the extensive area of country above referred to, so long as it can be sent elsewhere, and this much-to-be-regretted fact is fraught with consequences which are of deep concern to the whole of our mercantile community. The people of that section are well-to-do; much better off than the average of farming communities, and their custom is worth something. They will buy their goods where they sell their grain, other things being nearly equal. Our absurd Inspection law, and its equally absurd interpretation, is thus working so very detrimentally to Chicago in a commercial sense, that every citizen is interested in procuring the repeal of the law.

It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that there is a widespread and rapidly growing determination among Eastern grain-buyers to purchase no grain in Chicago if they can procure it at other points beyond us. Hence the rapid growth of the through shipments of grain from Peoria, Joliet, Milwaukee, and other points which might be named. It is difficult to recognize this fact and avoid the almost inevitable conclusion that it is in large part due to the inspection of grain under State control; and, unless this incubus on our grain trade be removed, we must expect to see a still further decrease in the *proportion* of the shipments of the Northwest that pass through Chicago. Indeed, it is shrewdly suspected that the determination to perpetuate the burden upon our commerce is stimulated by the parties in other places who are anxious to thrive at the expense of Chicago, and will leave no stone unturned to secure the existence of discriminations which operate so largely in their favor.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were fairly active to-day, though the attention of numerous operators was largely taken up in making or receiving the numerous deliveries of grain and provisions incident to the first day of the month. Hence the markets were principally of a local character, and the changes in price principally determined by the relation of the delivered supply to the demand for delivery on the part of those who had not previously filled in their March contracts. The receipts of produce were fair, but not large.

The condition of the grocery market underwent no essential change. Fair activity prevailed in the different departments, and the feeling among jobbers was uniformly firm. Stocks are now in good shape, both as regards size and assortment, and the wants of the interior trade are being promptly met. Dry goods continue to move on a liberal scale. Not only was there a fair attendance of buyers in person, but the "order business" was also large, and the aggregate distribution exceeded the expectations of dealers. Prices remain firm, with an upward tendency in cottons. There was a firmer tone to the butter market, and good to choice qualities were sensibly higher, 26@30c being freely paid for choice packed. The receipts continue to fall short of the demand, which is fairly active, both on local and shipping account. Bagging was quiet and steady as previously quoted. Cheese was in good request, and was firmly held at the late advance, or at 16@17c for New York factory, and at 13½@15½c for Western do. No change took place in the local market. Canned goods met with a reasonably active inquiry, and former quotations were fully sustained for all articles in the list, save perhaps oysters and lobsters, in which there is a tendency to lower prices. In the fish market a fair amount of trading was done at yesterday's quotations. Dried fruits were unchanged in prices, a fair number of orders being filled at former quotations. Hay was dull. Hides and leather remain firm. The oil trade was better than on the preceding days of the week. Prices were generally firm.

Lumber was in moderate demand on local account, trade being mostly in the common grades of building material. The market for brick, lime, &c., also shows signs of awakening, as the spring approaches; previous prices being for the most part well maintained. A fair degree of activity was witnessed in metals and tinners' stock; orders from the interior being quite frequent and liberal. Tin plate is firm at the recent advance; sheet-iron is ¼ off. There was no further change in prices. Iron and nails are in moderate demand and firm. Naval stores meet with a light inquiry at previous prices.

Wool, hops, and broom-corn are without particular change. Consumers are buying wool and hops in moderate quantities for pressing requirements. The superior grades of broom-corn continue to meet with a fair local and order demand. Prices for these staples are without material alteration. The street markets were well attended this morning, and an active trade was witnessed. Poultry was in moderate supply, and choice lots ruled very firm. Eggs were plenty and weak at 19@20c. Potatoes were in the usual local demand; car-lots were slow, and a trifle easier. Green fruits were unchanged. Seeds were in moderate request only, Friday's prices being generally sustained.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the reduction noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 86c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive and nominally unchanged, at 12½c bid and 13c asked for corn by sail to Buffalo.

Dressed hogs were dull at a decline of 5c per 100 lbs, with only one buyer on the market. Sales were limited to 40 head at $5.50; 13 at $5.45; and 5 poor at $5.00. Total, 58 head, out of reported receipts of 681. The season is about over, though we may expect arrivals for two or three weeks yet, which will be mostly sold to city butchers.

Provisions were in good demand, and strong. Mess pork advanced 10c per brl last evening, under a rather sharp inquiry, and fell off early this morning, when live hogs were reported 10c per 100 lbs lower, but improved to outside prices before the close. Lard was firm at an advance of about 2½c per 100 lbs, and meats were firm at full previous prices. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $13.30@13.35; do seller April, $13.60@13.65; do seller May, $13.90@13.95; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.57½@7.60; do seller April, $7.75@7.80; do seller May, $8.00. Green hams at 9⅛@9¼c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅞@8⅞c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@9½c for 20-lbs; 9¾@10c for 18-lbs; 10@10½c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11@11½c for 15-lbs; 11½c for 14-lbs, and 12c for 13-lb averages. Green shoulders, 4½c; dry salted meats quotable at 4½c for shoulders; 6⅝c for long clear or short ribs; and 6⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4¾c. English meats, 6⅛@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅞c for short ribs; 7⅛c for short clear; 12@12½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders, 7⅞c for clear ribs, 8c for short clear, and 11@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls mess pork, seller March, at $13.30; 250 brls do, seller April, at $13.60; 500 brls do, seller May, at $14.00; 1,000 brls do at $13.97½; 1,000 brls do at $13.95; 500 brls do at $13.92½; 200 brls do at $13.90; 100 tcs lard at $7.60; 100 tcs do at $7.57½; 250 tcs do at $7.55; 150 tcs kettled do at $8.00; 50 tcs do at $7.52½; 100,000 lbs shoulders at $4.60; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at $4.80; 20,000 lbs green do at 4⅛c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4¾c packed; 250 boxes do at $4.85; 750 boxes do at 4⅝c; 20,000 lbs packed, and 20 boxes short ribs at 6⅝c; 15,000 pcs do at Ottumwa, seller last half March, at 6⅝c; 200,000 lbs short clear, seller April, at 7c; 100,000 lbs bacon hams, canvassed and packed, at 13½c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Feb. 27, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams,* tcs.	Sh'ld's lbs.	Mid'ls lbs.
W'k en'g Feb. 27	3,568	6,265	1,024	1,187,800	10,923,100
Same week 1872	5,978	10,697	2,700	1,343,480	6,715,445
Since Nov. 1, '72	147,448	137,399	34,002	23,062,423	106,409,633
Same time '71-72	63,949	116,231	40,814	20,688,032	66,121,253

*Green hams—Shipped week ending Feb. 27, 1873, 9,528 pieces, against 20,121 pieces the same week last year; since Nov. 1, 1872, 682,916 pieces, against 723,134 pieces same time last year.

	Head.
The packing of hogs in this city for the regular season just closed is	1,313,586
Do 1872-73	1,225,236
Do 1870-71	919,197
Do 1869-70	688,140
Do 1868-69	597,954
Do 1867-68	796,226

Cincinnati has packed 626,305 hogs this season, or less than half as many as Chicago.

Our stocks of pork are estimated at 55,000 brls new and 40,000 brls old; of lard, 50,000 to 60,000 tcs; of meats, somewhat less than a year ago.

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

From all we can gather, the final summing up will not vary materially from the reports of the packing estimated weekly. The season seems to look more and more promising for the packers as each week progresses. The continual call from all points for increased supplies, and the apparent necessities of all foreign nations, added to our own domestic wants, render operators confident that our increased packing will hardly be sufficient (even at last year's prices) to carry us through to another season. Our shipments are increasing weekly; a large proportion of the meats and lard being exported direct on through bills of lading, not only to various English ports, but also to the several consuming points on the European Continent. Our stocks will probably prove smaller than generally anticipated,—the drain has been so excessive and continuous. The statistics as to barreled meats (mostly mess pork) are truly amazing.

From the 1st of November, this season, to the present time, our receipts of pork sum up less than 5,000 brls, while for the corresponding time last year they summed up over 60,000 brls. Our shipments for the same year sum up over 150,000 brls, against about 50,000 brls for the corresponding time last year. In other words, while last year our receipts not only replenished the draft on our manufacture by shipment, but increased our stock some 10,000 brls. This year our manufacture has been trenched on over 145,000 brls. Of course, much of this may be accounted for by the heavy stock of old mess held here the opening of the season, and of which it is understood over 60,000 brls are included in the shipments, but most of that has gone into consumption or applied as stock at New York and other points. The shipments of course include prime mess, extra prime, rumps, &c., but it is doubtful if the aggregate of these be so large as last year. The true solution of the enigma as to our light receipts can be found in the fact that the country points, with hardly an exception, made little if any mess pork, deterred not only by the fact that meats were more advantageously salable in other forms, but our known heavy stock of old mess acted as a bugbear to all the Western country. This old mess must now be taken for actual consumption at a reduced price, as it is not available for speculative purposes. It is difficult to give any reliable opinion as to the stock, but our best information would lead us to believe that it cannot be over 50,000 brls of new and 33,000 brls of old mess. It is well known that the packing of mess pork here was extremely limited and confined to but few houses, some of our largest houses not having put up a single barrel. Last year the manufacture of barreled pork was returned by the packers at 152,012 brls, which, with the excess of 10,000 brls of the receipts over shipments, ought to have given us a stock of over 160,000 brls; but, as returned by our packers and warehousemen at the close of the season, it was only 95,162 brls mess, and 6,613 brls all other kinds of pork. Total, 101,775 brls. The stock of mess at the large supplying points, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Milwaukee, is much smaller than usual, and important points, such as Keokuk, Peoria, Indianapolis, etc., have made hardly any, while the markets on the seaboard, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, are comparatively bare, so that there will be probably a more urgent demand for, and a greater proportionate advance in, mess pork from now on than in any other product.

Flour was less active, with a decidedly easier feeling, owing to the continued drop in wheat here, a dull and drooping feeling in New York, and the report that our stock of flour shows a large increase, being now 36,445 brls, against 27,484 one month since, and 24,530 brls one year ago. The demand was chiefly for spring extras and superfines. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Johannesburg Star) at $10.00; 100 brls spring extras (Le Seur) at $6.75; 25 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 450 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $3.75; 86 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls rye at $4.55; 50 brls do at $4.50. Total, 1,061 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $10.00, on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.90 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.12½@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 5.80
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.60
Buckwheat flour	7.50 @ 8.25
Bran	10.00 @10.25
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was active, and averaged about ½c lower than on Friday, being weak early, and firmer afterwards. There was no news of special importance from other points, and the market was depressed by liberal offerings, principally from parties who had wheat delivered to them this morning on the option of seller March. The deliveries were said to have been unusually liberal. Most of these offerings were worked off by about noon, and then New York was announced stronger, which brought out a better demand for next month, under which the market ruled and closed strong. Seller April opened at $1.20⅝, declined to $1.20¼, advanced to $1.21¼, and closed at $1.21⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.17⅞@1.19⅛, closing at $1.19, with only a shade of discrimination in favor of fresh receipts. Seller May sold at $1.25¼@1.26¼, closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was inactive. No. 3 do closed firm at $1.06½; and rejected do was dull at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19⅛; 30,000 bu do at $119; 20,600 bu do at $1.18⅞; 14,000 bu do at $1.18⅝; 39,000 bu do at $1.18½; 74,600 bu do at $1.18¼; 11,600 bu do at $1.18; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06½; 7,600 bu do at $1.06; 3,200 bu do at $1.05⅞; 3,600 bu do at $1.05¼; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 91c. Total, 212,000 bu.

Corn was active and strong, opening weak, in anticipation of a flood of offerings on account of its being delivery day, but improving in tone, in sympathy with a firmer feeling reported from New York, when it was found that offerings were not excessive. There was a good demand for carrying against April and May options, and a fair inquiry for all those options, as speculative buyers think they see light ahead, now that the back of the winter is broken. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 31c, and improved to 31⅛c at the close. Gilt-edged receipts were quick sale at a premium of ⅛c above regular. Seller April sold at 31⅝@31⅞c; seller May at 35⅝@36c; and seller June at 37⅛@37⅝c; all closing firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 16,800 by do at 31⅛c; 50,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 85,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 40,000 bu do at 31c; 800 bu rejected (Central) at 27½c; 6,400 bu do at 27½c. Total, 224,000 bu.

Oats were in better demand, but averaged a shade lower, especially on regular, which was slow sale at 25⅞@25⅞c, while car lots of fresh receipts were in good demand at 26@26⅛c. Seller April sold at 26⅝@26⅝c; and seller May at 29⅝@29⅞c. There was very little delivered this morning, as most of the oats here are held against the option of seller April. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 26⅛c; 25,600 bu do at 26⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 26c; 1,800 bu do at 25⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 25⅞c; 2,400 bu rejected at 22⅛c. Total, 48,000 bu.

Rye was quiet, but in good demand, under which it improved ½c per bu, and closed firm at 65c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64½c, and 400 bu by sample at 66c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was dull and about ½c lower, being in very light demand, though there seemed to be plenty of buyers on the floor early in the session. Regular No. 2 or seller the month was nominal at about 70c, and seller April at 71c. Receipts in Central Elevator were quotable at 72c for No. 2, and 62c for No. 3, for car lots of fresh receipts. Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts about the same; others not wanted. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 72c; 3,600 bu do at 71c; 800 bu No. 3 (N. S.) at 57c; 800 bu rejected (Central) at 45c; 1,200 bu at 44c; 400 bu do at 42c; 800 bu by sample at 83c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70c; 2,800 bu do at 50c, all on track; 400 bu do at 65c dlvd. Total, 12,400 bu.

BREADSTUFFS IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool correspondent of a leading operator here writes as follows:

The weather has been dry and fine, so that farmers are making great advance in plowing and seed sowing; so much so, that many fancy we may yet be told that the usual quantity of wheat has been got into the ground, and even more than in past years, and should there be a fine hot spring and summer, we might see, as in '68, the new wheat cutting, end of June. If such were to be the case, we must look for great losses and fall in the value of wheat, as was the case in that year—as every one in the grain trade has reason to remember. At this moment, there is at sea on the way to this country from California and Chili, equal to 15,000,000 qrs of wheat, and they say that with sufficient ships these countries would, and can, ship as much more. Seven-eighths of these shipments are direct for this port. Australia, they telegraph, will ship 500,000 qrs. if they can find ships, and that they are now shipping freely. New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and India are all shipping some little. Then we have France shipping more or less, and will continue to do so, particularly of flour, for some time yet. Spain will and is also shipping freely. Added to this a continued stream of steamers and ships from the Baltic and Black Sea ports, as the supply comes forward most freely all winter (these ports not being closed this winter) and no prospects of ending; so that we look for our wants being more than met up to May, when the States will begin again to ship freely. With these facts before us, you will understand why our markets keep dull or getting lower. There will be no more housing for the present, all stuff arriving will be sold, if possible ex quay for some time to come, unless hard winter were to set in or some contingent. Care must be taken in looking forward into the future.

The following were the stocks of flour in store in this city on the first of each month for a series of years past:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January	88,230	66,691	72,835	32,100	25,582
February	125,930	56,075	66,756	22,813	27,484
March	100,111	65,040	54,350	24,530	36,445
April	101,898	70,810	58,479	29,710	...
May	94,393	55,295	63,075	21,120	...
June	73,081	39,225	47,385	32,176	...
July	50,178	41,830	40,520	40,459	...
August	29,378	29,994	31,300	29,368	...
September	30,209	25,945	19,775	27,500	...
October	31,475	48,175	30,360	26,615	...
November	34,060	61,550	16,050	35,450	...
December	52,470	48,176	28,700	25,550	...

The following table gives the stock of barreled pork in New York, of all descriptions, on the first of each month, for the past five years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
January	64,993	34,659	21,679	30,242	40,772	35,843
February	74,754	35,626	37,775	56,672	47,009	48,500
March	79,263	46,283	41,390	76,747	48,572	50,478
April	74,943	54,775	40,900	109,246	65,753	...
May	83,595	52,417	34,284	124,826	77,655	...
June	83,370	50,772	30,909	118,383	82,471	...
July	75,469	44,431	31,899	104,776	78,178	...
August	69,600	38,029	33,403	94,661	66,922	...
September	54,068	34,911	30,606	80,410	50,963	...
October	36,052	24,178	19,908	65,858	36,365	...
November	20,397	12,665	15,575	43,940	13,935	...
December	17,886	5,519	18,883	36,070	7,748	...

ANOTHER RISE IN COAL.

The New York *World* says:

The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, and the prices realized showed an average increase of nearly 29 cents a ton over the prices of Jan. 29. The bidding was very spirited, especially for stove coal, which was in great demand by retailers, and sold readily, buyers being allowed the privilege of buying in lots of 5,000 tons. The rapid advance in the price of coal of late, which has been occasioned by the combination of mine-owners with the great transportation companies, has had the effect of weakening many opponents to the movement, and as a consequence the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company has obtained almost unlimited sway in the coal market. When the combination was first suggested by the President of the Reading Railroad to the coal-dealers of this city, the officers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company—one of the largest mining corporations of Eastern Pennsylvania—refused to join it, and have since maintained an entirely neutral position. The following schedule of prices at which coal will be delivered during March by this Company shows, however, a considerable advance over former rates:

Lump	$4.50
Steamer	4.50
Egg	4.70
Stove	5.00
Chestnut	4.00

This coal is deliverable at Weehawken, and the freight to New York is fixed at 40 cents a ton.

Ninety thousand tons were yesterday brought to the hammer. The following are the prices obtained, as compared with those of the last sale:

	Tons.	January 29.	February 26.
Lump	5,000	@	$3.85 @$3.92½
Steamboat	10,000	$4.10 @$4.35	4.02½@ 4.20
Grate	20,000	4.25 @ 4.35	4.15 @ 4.25
Egg	15,000	4.32½@ 4.35	4.43 @ 4.47½
Stove	25,000	5.02½@ 5.10	5.20 @ 5.27½
Chestnut	15,000	3.87½@ 3.95	3.95 @ 4.00

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅛@1.19¼ seller the month, closing at the inside; and $1.21⅛@1.21⅜ seller April, closing at $1.21⅜. Corn and other grain were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 1.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.72@1.78 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The leading features of the market are the same, the movement being confined to the superior qualities, which are in moderate supply and firm. Following are the prices current: No. 1 hurl, 6@6c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. In grain bags a fair movement was witnessed, but aside from this only a limited amount of trading was done. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—The demand for choice grades continues fair. Prices are unchanged as follows: Navies at $2.40@2.50; fair to prime, $2.10@2.35; common to medium, $1.50@1.90.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick, lime, cement, etc., are beginning to meet with more inquiry, and as the spring advances an active trade is anticipated. Prices have undergone no change: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	...	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	...	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	...	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	...	45.00

BUTTER—Good to choice grades of butter were in short supply, and sales were effected at a shade better prices than prevailed earlier in the week, some fancy dairy selling as high as 30@32c. Common and medium qualities were only in fair request, and values were nominally unchanged, though holders were somewhat firmer in their views. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 18@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@32c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 8@13c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Were in active demand, both on local and interior account, and the quoted prices were fully sustained for all goods in the list except oysters and lobsters. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.60
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	... 2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.60@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	4.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Remains firm, under a continued good demand, and the tendency in fine factory cheese is still upward. Stocks are light. We repeat our quotations as follows: New York factory, 16@17c; Ohio factory, 15½@15½c; Western factory, 13½@15½c.

COAL—Prices range substantially the same as for a fortnight past, where they remain steady, and generally firm. We continue to quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Liberal offerings and mild weather produced a weak and unsettled feeling. Sales were made at 19@20c, the latter price for shipping packages and cases. We note sales of 4,500 doz at 20c.

FEATHERS—A fair steady demand exists for genuine geese feathers. The offerings are moderate. We repeat: Prime live geese at 62@65c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@35c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 1 sack prime live geese at 68c; 3 sacks at 6@7c.

FISH—Dealers report steady activity in the demand for fish, and both lake and saltwater descriptions were again quoted firm. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.00@6.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 43@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The movement in domestic and foreign fruits was only fair, and the market was not particularly buoyant. The following quotations are furnished: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@7c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand is moderate, and mainly of a local character. The supply of apples is large. Sales from store range from $3.00@3.75, with $4.00 for very choice. Cranberries, lemons, and Valencia oranges are in limited stock and firm. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.50@12.00 per brl; wild, do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.00; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—There were no quotable changes in prices of goods enumerated in the following list. Coffees, refined sugars, syrups, spices, and most other articles were quoted firm. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 29@29c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 25@25½c; choice do, 24½@24½c; prime Rio, 24½@24½c; good do, 23½@24c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11⅛@11½c; C, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅛c; yellow C, 10½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—In the hay market there were no new features to note. Business was again dull, and the prices current early in the week were only indifferently sustained. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in fair request, and are steady and firm at the quotations, which are as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½c; do light, 11½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Comb honey is very scarce, and choice grades are salable at full prices. Strained is plenty and very dull at 12@15c. Prices range as follows: Choice white comb, 28@30c; fair to good, 20@25; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Was quiet and unchanged. Choice grades are held firmly, being in limited supply. We quote: Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in fair demand for the season at the annexed range of prices:

Iron	4 6-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @10c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	13 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—More quiet and nominal at 12½@13c for corn to Buffalo.

LEATHER—In the leather market no new features were noted. Quiet still prevails, and values were not subjected to any material change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was an improved demand on local account, the common grades of building lumber being mostly wanted. Hardwood is very quiet. Prices are ruling steady as given:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.50@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.30
Flooring, 4-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	60.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Orders are coming in from the interior quite freely, and dealers report a steadily-increasing trade. The advance in tin plate is sustained, sheet iron is a trifle lower, and sheet zinc (half casks) is quoted at 10¾@11c. There was no further change in prices, which are as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾@11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Meet with a tolerably fair demand. The market is steady at the rates quoted: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50; 12½c off for 100 kegs lots.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is "picking up" a little. No material change in prices has been made. We again quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	29 @ 22
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75 @6.50

OILS—Business was some better than on the preceding days of the week, but the general market was far from being active, and former prices were no more than sustained. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; ele oils, 70@75c; elephant oil, 90c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PIG IRON—Was firm and unchanged. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue quiet at the subjoined quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	2.50
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—The receipts were larger, and prices were a trifle easier in consequence. Choice peachblows are quotable at 68@70c; Ohio [illegible] 80c; frosted lots, 30@35c. Store lots are unchanged. Sales were reported of 1 car choice peachblows at 70c del; 1 car poor do at 35c on track; 450 bu at 80c from store; 200 bu do at 75c.

POULTRY—A good local demand prevailed, and Friday's prices were fully sustained, choice stock being scarce. Turkeys are quotable at 13½@14c; chickens, $3.00@4.50 for large; geese, $[illegible]@6.00; ducks, $3.50@4.00. Sales include 1,500 choice turkeys at 14c; 1,100 lbs do at 13@13½c; 120 lbs at [illegible]; 26 doz chickens at $4.50; 42 doz do at $4.00; 24 doz do at $3.50@3.75.

SALT—Was quiet and steady at the given prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The demand is light and confined to small orders. Quotations are continued:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.00
1 3-16	10x12	2.10
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.55

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of window.	light	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½		40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6		57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2		64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x1 by 4x6		57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x1 by 5x2		64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2		80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x1 by 5x2		80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The market was generally quiet. Timothy was in moderate request and firm at $3.00@3.40. Clover was dull at $5.00@5.25, the latter price for choice seed. Hungarian and millet were steady. A sale of flax was made at $1.5[illegible] for fair, with prime quotable at $2.00@2.10. Sales were reported of [illegible] bags choice timothy at $3.40; 291 bags do at $3.3[illegible]; 113 bags prime at $3.30; 55 bags good at $3.25; 18 bags choice clover at $5.25; 6 bags prime smooth at $5.7[illegible]; 58 bags prime Hungarian at $1.00; 64 bags good, at 95c; 119 bags flax at $1.80; 30 bags choice millet at 85c.

TEAS—Remain firm and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.30; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was fairly active, and good to choice goods were firmly held. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—The demand was again small, at the annexed prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Manufacturers are buying small quantities for urgent wants, but aside from this the market is very quiet. Prices are easy. We repeat:

Tub, washed, extra, medium	58@60c
Tub, washed, fair to medium	52@55c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	48@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	33@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	33@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@32c
Super, pulled	45@48c
Extra, pulled	45@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 1.—The furious snow-storm, which commenced here on Friday of last week and continued without interruption until Wednesday, has so blocked the roads that no delivery of dairy products worth mentioning has been made during the week.

Prices remain unchanged; good farm-dairies may be quoted at 14c to 15c, and factories from 15½c to 16½c. Extra factory is reported to be selling in New York City at 17c to 17½c for the home trade, but, as we hear of no sales at Little Falls this week, we can only give the views of buyers as to prices which they seem inclined to pay for goods here.

Only a few packages of butter have come forward this week, and sales have been made at 32@33c. Butter will now come in more freely, since the milking season has begun and the number of milch cows is increasing from day to day.

The weather is cold, and, on some of the country roads, the snow in places is 10 feet deep. The "oldest inhabitants" in the different towns are pretty well agreed in the opinion that the roads of Herkimer County have never been in a worse condition from snow than during the late storm.

Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, March 1.—The defalcation of Savage in the Lechmere Bank will be $14,000.

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SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 612 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 137 and 139 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 337 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 289 to 295 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 294 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 102 West Randolph.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wabash-av. & Monroe.
R. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stahl & Allen, 177 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 269 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 128 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 16 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
KENLEY & JENKINS, 276 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 2 N. Jefferson, and 235 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 119 and 121 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 15 and 17 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 39 and 41 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 92 Washington-st.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 134 Washington-st.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 226 and 228 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 40 State, and cor. 16th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 61 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 186 Twenty-second and 150 South Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 to 209 South Water-st.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 200 & 202 South Water-st.

Stoves.
TIBBALLS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 241 East Lake-st.

Tea and Jewelers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 24 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 285 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 128 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. MFG CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Conspiracy to Seize the Public Lands.

History of the Land-Office—Grants of Lands to Railroads.

The Iowa and Kansas Railway Systems—Kansas as a Specimen Railroad State.

Decline of Morals, Real Estate, and Liberty, in That Commonwealth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1873.

The vastest conspiracy in human nature has been that to seize the public lands of the United States. It began before the Union was perfected in several of the great States, like New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; and it comprehended the most eminent men in the country,—amongst whom were Robert Morris, Edmund Randolph, Aaron Burr, and William Blount.

FOR [illegible] ON HONEY-DEW HATH FED.

Morris spent many years in a debtor's prison for his diversion of his talents land-wise. Randolph carpet-bagged to Louisiana, like the first of the Hebrew wanderers, and conducted land-suits there many years. Burr threw away his last prospects of public career for the Bastrop claim. And Blount was expelled from the United States Senate as early as Washington's Administration, for seeking to do treason to his country in the interests of a land-speculation.

NAME YOUR MAN!

With all the litigation, forgery, enterprise, and apparent success of land-grabbers, where stands the average of profit? What man or family is great at this moment, with prospects of remaining so, from the enjoyment of any of the vast estates picked up by the liberality of the Federal law, or in despite of its equity? Where are the great plantations of the Hamptons? What are the better [illegible] delights of Ed Beale? How much remains of the imperial grant of Moses Austin? Who ever hears in these days the name of Limantown honorably mentioned?

The public lands in the United States have allured adventurers since the days of DeSoto. The grants made in the days of the Stuarts comprehended broad colonies, all based upon the sale of ground and taxation of its productions. But what a graceless set of tenants,—so much like their lords,—had Penn, Calvert, James of York, and so forth!

Is not the railway land system a delusion still? What person has obtained the vast fortune out of the Illinois Central Railroad? What is the legacy of the name of Oakes Ames worth to any virtuous posterity?

WASHINGTON A LAND-GRABBER.

In a sketch of the opening of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, I referred to the investments of George Washington in landed property on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. Inquiry having been made as to this, I find, by reference to a copy of Washington's will, published in book-form in the year 1800, that, on the Great Kanawha River, Washington held 23,531 acres, and, on the Ohio and Little Kanawha, 12,648 acres,—in all, 35,179 acres, which he computed to be worth in the year 1799, $297,440, or something less than $8 per acre. He afterward estimates the Great Kanawha lands at "forty miles along that river, the richest in these parts, and worth $200,000." Upon the Ohio River, he had a quantity of "rich broad river-bottom land, 16 miles and worth $10 an acre." At 6 per cent interest for 75 years, this investment—provided Washington paid for it the same sum at which he valued it—would have demanded that he receive at present something less than $40 per acre,—a high valuation even now, it would seem, for wild land, although the railway has just opened it up to development.

The Washington family is well scattered. Had he held to this land, would it have paid as an investment? Does land always pay to hold it?

AN PRESENT-TAKING.

Apropos. Washington says, in the fourth clause of his will, referring to the above land, that, in the year 1785, the Commonwealth of Virginia presented him with 100 shares (at $100 each) in the James River Canal Company, and 50 shares (of £100 sterling each) in the Potomac Canal Company. These, he says, he has refused, "as inconsistent with a principle which I had adopted, and had never departed from, namely: not to receive pecuniary compensation for any services I could render my country in its arduous struggle with Great Britain for its rights." He therefore directed the said canal shares to the college now called Washington-and-Lee, at Lexington, Va.

EXTENT OF THE PUBLIC LAND.

In the first 40-odd years of the existence of the United States, the total cost of all public lands, whether bought from State or foreign countries, and inclusive of the cost of their management and sale, was about $48,000,000. In the same period of time, the sales amounted to $37,000,000. At that time (1832), the Indians held the little-to one-third of the public domain within the States and Territories, which was more than 340,000,000 acres. Our whole public domain was then 1,090,871,753 acres.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AFTERWARD.

In 1859, Charles James Faulkner, in an exhaustive speech to his constituents, showed the whole public domain was 1,564,000,000 acres, which had cost the Government in money $195,361,000, or thirteen times the late Alabama treaty award. To extinguish the Indian titles had cost $106,-000,000; to pay Mexico, $25,000,000; to buy Louisiana, $23,600,000 (principal and interest); Florida, do, $6,500,000; Texas, $10,000,000; Georgia, $3,000,000; released claims, $6,000,000; expenses of Land Office, surveyings and explorations, $15,000,000.

By 1872 the figures stood as follows: The public domain, unsold and unappropriated, 1,376,529,562 acres. Relinquished already, 455,-000,000 acres. Yet the sales of public lands in 1871 produced only $2,388,000.

A deeply-concerted speculative and a vigorous political effort was made to confiscate the Federal lands to the several States, between 1832 and 1840. The effect would have been merely to divide a corruption fund, harmless in gross, but debauching in parts, and to kill the national goose which laid the annual golden egg. Thus always with speculators. What law pervades speculation,—law divine, moral, natural, or human? Speculator's law is the law of the purblind panther, to jump at the shape he likens to his prey. If all the land in the country had been, by the competitive efforts of the States, pushed upon the markets of the world, it would have declined in price relatively with the supply. The public domain will never directly repay the United States for its cost and care. The annual sales produce little above 1 per cent to the Treasury on the cost, price and interest, and every gift of the land seems to involve a moneyed dower besides.

HISTORY OF THE LAND-OFFICE.

The first Congress of the United States, in 1789, passed a bill for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio. Seven years afterwards, the sale and settlement of a part of the said land were provided for, and the embryo Land-Office set in motion, with its Surveyor-General, townships, sale of alternate sections, etc.

At this debate, in 1796, the whole policy of a rapid settlement of the back country was debated, and the opinion was expressed by several Congressmen that "The rapid increase of a backwoods population, rude, unsocial, and discontented, would lead to more insubordination, violence, and threats of secession, as had already been the case." At the same time, the parties who favored low prices and sale by sections showed the penalties of selling in large tracts, as had been seen in the experience of individual States, viz.: great personal emoluments, small profits to the Public Treasury, a scattered, irregular, and desultory settlement.

It was little thought that, after the lapse of more than half a century, the evils of both systems would be developed in the railroad land-grant system.

Albert Gallatin marked the policy which was adopted in 1796. In four years more, it was found that this compromise policy had brought the Treasury only $100,000, while the speculators,—a powerful and influential body, who already owned the majority of the military land-warrants and great tracts in New York, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio country,—surrounded the two land-offices at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and controlled the periodical vendues. Delegate William Henry Harrison modified this system by urging the opening of land-offices within the territory to be settled; and four were thus opened in the Ohio Territory, each now the site of a city. At this period was the substance of our present land-system developed.

In 1802, Congress granted, for a State law which it desired in exchange, one township in each section for the support of schools.

In 1816, after much opposition, a pre-emption right to 320 acres—the first of a long series of similar enactments—was carried through Congress. In 1820,—to put a stop to insolvent land-speculators, who already owed the Treasury $25,000,000, and could not pay, despite many extensions,—the system of credit sales was abolished, and the price reduced to $1.25 an acre; lands henceforth to be purchasable in half quarter-sections, of eighty acres.

Thus, little by little the land system of the country was adapted to the requirements of experience, and the virgin domain of the continent was relinquished to the growing nation piece by piece, but always with the provision that a school must be supported by the central township of the land. Giving away the ground, the Government thus exacted from it security for civilization, and this feature of the land-system was incapable of abuse.

At a comparatively recent date, the railroad was made superior to the school-house upon the public lands.

THE FIRST LAND-GRANT RAILROAD BILL

was introduced by Stephen A. Douglas, in the United States Senate, Jan. 3, 1850. Mr. Shields, of Illinois, reported it back with amendments, six weeks afterward. It comprised in its provisions not only the Illinois Central Railroad, but the Mobile & Ohio, and therefore provided for a road from Chicago to Mobile. It finally became a law, Sept. 20, 1850, in the term of Millard Fillmore. In this grant was contained 2,595,053 acres, or about 26,000 good sizeable farms,—the whole granted to the Illinois branch. Of that grant, the Illinois Central Railroad Company advertise at the present time as still for sale, 630,000 acres, at from $7 to $10 an acre. Therefore, between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of land, annually increasing in value, remains to the road, which owns above 800 miles of track, and leases several hundred more. The total sales of land will realize above $30,000,000, and the net revenue is over $3,000,000 per annum.

A living man in honorable and active life, who voted against the bill, was Salmon P. Chase, in the Senate. Others who voted nay, in the House, were Robert C. Schenck, Tom Marshall, Preston King, and Lewis Campbell, of Ohio. It was a nearly equal party measure, and sustained both by Jeff Davis and W. H. Seward.

The Illinois Central Railroad was completed in 1856, from Chicago to Cairo. It is still instanced as the most beneficent example, as it was the first of the land-grant system, being contrived at a time when the rivalries of State railway systems had ceased by their general failure, and the rivalries of corporations had not begun.

OTHER LAND-GRANTS.

The Thirty-second Congress, in 1851-'2, endowed Missouri and Arkansas with railway lands; the Thirty-third Congress, in 1853-'4, helped Minnesota the same way; and, in the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the Republican party was fully developed, nine railways were endowed in the Northwest alone, and twelve in the South. Most of the Southern grants were arrested by the war, but the four railways of Ohio, the three of Michigan, and the two of Wisconsin were made rich by the acts of 1856. Iowa received 3,456,000 acres, Michigan, 3,096,-000, and Wisconsin 1,663,000.

After the rise of the Federal party in the period of the war, the liberal use of the land became the wildest profligacy. The total number of acres embraced in all the railway-grants, past and incomplete, is now between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000. Missouri has not 1,000 sizeable farms left in it of the Government land; Illinois is not recorded in the land-report as possessing any more public lands; and Iowa has left only about 1,000,000 acres.

OUR ENDOWED TYRANTS.

The railroads will have received, under present grants, three times more land than the schools together, forty times more than all the common roads and canals, ten times as much as all the homestead settlers, a fifth more than all the land sold, sixteen times as much as all the States have received from the General Government, and ten times as much as all the confirmed private land-claims. The General Land Office report for 1872 says all the railroad-grants embrace 207,-760,031 acres, and that the roads will receive of this not less than 178,000,000 acres.

Here, then, are about 280,000 square miles of land bestowed upon corporations. Equal to Texas and Louisiana added together! Aye, equal to Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa added together!

These railroad-grants cover the most arable and suitable land for population in the central continent. They include nothing in Alaska, and Texas meantime has given away of her own public domain a distinct empire.

If these roads, so endowed with a territory equal to the six great States of the West, had a representation equal to their domain on the present basis of those States, and were able to control it, they would have in Congress twelve Senators and seventy-eight Representatives.

A map of the United States, traced across with lines to delineate roads provided for by grants, will sufficiently show that posterity is already

PROVIDED WITH ITS MASTERS;

that the charters granted under the Republican system have passed all the profligacy of the Stuarts and Tudors; and that the best land in the Union has been picked up in advance, and the Government has little to sell which will repay a purchaser. All that can now be done is to make the terms of the bequest onerous upon the grantee, and recover the land from him at the first failure to keep his contract; unless, indeed, greater necessities than what is called the public faith demand a wholesale revolution in railway matters.

Two or three corporations in the East, chartered without lands or money, already menace the interests of millions. The Pennsylvania Road is said to control 14,000 miles of railway, and above $500,000,000 of stock-power, watered repeatedly, and still paying great dividends upon the latest stock-subdivision; and still wheat in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska is depressed by freight-impositions, until the farmer cannot find the boots and shoes of his family in a whole landscape of grain.

If such be the commercial situation upon a railway system devised without intrigue or rapacity, what is the prospect for the railways which begin with the ownership of the whole province they permeate, and which—knowing how easy it is to corrupt the Legislatures, the Judiciary, and Congress—despise the people they plunder, and make transportation-tolls the newest form of despotic taxation? De Tocqueville supposed that a feudal aristocracy and vassalage might arise from the modern system of manufactures, with its division of labor and distant capitalists; but, at that time, had no idea that a Republican Government was at some time to confer upon corporations the right to take toll, in perpetuity on all the highways of the Republic, and also to have the disposition of the land.

THE GORGED LAND-GLUTTONS.

The defeat of the St. Croix & Bayfield Railroad bill, in 1872, showed that the turn of affairs had come in railroad land-grants, and, although this defeat may have been, to a great extent, the work of adverse lobbying on the part of the lines feeding the Union Pacific Railroad, it is true that the grabbing of land mainly ceased with the fall of that bill. Thirty Democrats voted with the railroad Republicans on that measure,—amongst whom were Beck, Eldridge, and Slocum,—showing that the railroad influence was impartial in its efforts, and that it had destroyed party discipline. The present condition of politics is, in a great measure, the result of the cheapness of corporate privileges, and a landed dower is bestowed by Congress under the stimulus of the Federal party. No great, undeviating principles and conditions are insisted upon. Posterity has no Congressmen, and therefore the present age possess no statesmen. The chief bankers, the chief lawyers, and the chief manufacturers of the land compose the great railroad lobby, and send a purse into the districts and to the State Legislatures to buy honors for their tools. The corrupt banker derives his share from the manipulation of the bonds with simple folks at home, or with foreigners. The corrupt lawyer trades on his past respectability, or wheedles political tribunals with precedents and learned perversions. The manufacturer, who is too gross to discriminate on points of corruption, sees in the land-grant railroad a customer for his iron or Bessemer steel, and patches up the tariff to shut away competition.

"Behold all things," says railroad, "for my prig;" "Railroad for mine!" responds a a pampered "Pig."

And, altogether, they make their secret Credit Mobiliers within the stock company, and, building upon a certainty, put off the Government creditor, defy Congressional committees, and sooner or later

POSSESS EVERY INFLUENCE

in public life, and take toll upon every form of revenue. While the Pennsylvania Road is receiving a gift of land-grants from the border of Georgia to the Pacific Coast, it is desperately fighting, in the Legislature of New Jersey, to defeat a popular proposition for a parallel road across that State, and it has never conceded the hospitable right of way across the territory of Pennsylvania. The New York Central Railway increases its stock by the form of a dividend, and then refuses to pay the National income tax. In the East, there are more Sheriffs' sales of farms advertised than have been known for years; and yet these farms are close to market, and within wagoning distance of both canal and railway. But nearly all our canals, New York State excepted, have fallen into the control of the railways; and we are left with what you do not possess in the West,—an admirable series of wagon-roads, dry as stone in any weather.

THE PRESENT OBJECT OF THE LAND-GRABBERS.

Satisfied that they have got all the land worth having, the more vigorous railways are now intriguing in the Land-Office at Washington to pick up adjacent or distant fertile tracts under various pretexts, and to obliterate rich grants and railways.

The Land-Commissioner at the present time is believed to have been placed here wholly by Iowa railroad influence. The railroad lawyers have free access to the Land-Office books, while settlers and pre-emptors are ruled off by notice tacked upon the doors; and the Commissioner pursues his decisions up to the Secretary of the Interior, arguing them in person. The State of Iowa, which possessed the best reputation in the Union, has fallen under general suspicion in the East on account of the intrigues of some of its Congressmen, who were given or purchased originally large interests in the belt lines of Iowa railways; and while defunct members are lobbying here against the settlers, retiring members work on the floor for the consummation of the Land-Office jobs. Kasson and Loughridge, the new members, intend, it is said, to show up Palmer et al. as soon as they get their seats here.

THE RAILWAY-SYSTEM OF IOWA

is, in essentials, four trunk-lines running westward across the State from Chicago, with a fifth line incomplete, from Milwaukee. In the eastern half of the State, these are connected by thickly-interlacing branches; but they run nearly parallel, without connections, in Western Iowa, until, drawing closely together, they disappear in that slim cordon of railways of the State of Nebraska.

For the three northerly roads, the Sioux City & Pacific Road, about 165 miles long, is the cross-rib and common outlet in Nebraska. It owes the United States, in borrowed money and interest, about $1,700,000. The DesMoines Valley Road is a sort of long diagonal bar to the roads of Eastern Iowa,—249 miles in length.

The four transverse roads of Iowa at present involve as much peculation, bribery, and sharp practice here, as the roads of any State in the Union, not excepting Kansas.

WHERE KANSAS BLEEDS.

The railroad system of Kansas, like that of Nebraska, consists of one long trunk, reaching for 420 miles westward through the middle of the State; and, in the thickly-settled eastern part of the State, are numerous railways feeding or tapping this trunk, and three of these run off to the border of the Indian Territory, where all but one are stuck fast.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, of which 180 miles are in Kansas, now reaches quite to Texas, and has the monopoly of that great trade. The Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Road bears off toward the State line, and 374 miles of track were completed last fall. The St. Joseph & Denver City Road has 268 miles working. Kansas has nearly a mile of road to every 125 people.

THE RAILROADED POPULACE.

The extravagant development of her railroad system has stimulated town-building, so that real estate in Leavenworth, Atchison, and Lawrence is flat and still falling, and the population of many of the meteor places actually upon the decline. The number of the railways does not avail to reduce the cost of Eastern transportation, and 15 cents a bushel for wheat suggests a new corn-law tyranny unknown to Cobden or Peel. The railways of Kansas have had a cramming influence on the State, and next have demoralized its public tone, and then neutralized all popular influences in the Legislature, and finally fail to support the population they have brought in.

The cupidity and incapacity of Kansas politicians and traders, rank and file, have become notorious. Although the battle-ground of freedom for the black man, the Indians of Kansas have been treated with a meanness and cruelty in the light of which the acts of the Scotch-Irish borderers of Pennsylvania were fair warfare. Crowded along, pursued by land-sharks, railroad-lawyers, bribed State Senators, and speculating United States Senators, by an infamous press, and a class of stump-speakers whose insolence might make the Arkansas politicians look up with envy, the Indians wrapped their rags around them, and, still pursued by the remorseless trader, fled across the border of the Indian Territory, where, at present, the Kansas Jayhawker stands across uttering those threatening and ugly sounds: "Oklahoma!"

The politicals morals of Kansas are the worst in all the West. The greatest public man was Jim Lane, who stopped nowhere along the decalogue till he committed murder upon a neighbor, and perished, as he thought, a Hector; as many say, a mere mouthing Pistol. An Indian trader was the controller of one United States Senator; a freight-contractor owned another; a Washington lobbyist maintained a third. There is no State in in the Union where a third-class postmastership will involve such an infamous wrangle as Kansas. The bulk of the people are very poor, and really increase their income by officeholding, if ever so tiny the place; and to be elected to the Legislature, in order to sell his vote, is the present prayer of the Kansas Christian householder.

KANSAS COMPARED TO IOWA.

Kansas in 1870 was computed to possess, at a true valuation, less than $189,000,000, and Iowa $717,000,000, worth of property. Kansas had about $6,500,000 of debt, and Iowa $3,000,000. Kansas was taxed $2,750,000 per annum, and Iowa above $9,000,000. All this to 1,200,000 people in Iowa and 365,000 in Kansas. There remain of the public lands in Iowa less than 1,000,-000 acres, while Kansas has 30,000,000.

FINIS.

There is not the space for further elucidation. The land-grant system of railroads is one of the forms of slavery placed upon the ground and its producer by the party of negro-emancipation. The system, in its essence, is to make local authority subordinate to railroad authority, to govern the States by the roads, and to govern Congress by the debauchery of the bonds which are sold upon the faith of the lands. For every batch of land-grant railroad-bonds sold in Europe, there is wassail in Washington City, and some public man is fastened to everlasting cowardice by the acceptance of the easy bribe.

Congress will adjourn with nothing well investigated. The corruption is general. The condition of affairs is an intense reproduction of that epitaph which Benton made when John Tyler proposed to pay the State debts with the public land sales: "The Federal party is in power! That party whose instinct is debt and tax,—whose passion is waste and squander,—whose cry is that of the horse-leech: Give! give! give!—whose call is that of the grave: More! more! more! In such circumstances, and with such prospects ahead, we are called upon to throw away the land-revenue, and turn our whole attention to taxing and borrowing!"

GATH.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

The Hon. William Bross, Chicago:

8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: It is very desirable that we have a general knowledge of the condition of the Greeley Monument Fund at an early date.

You will, therefore, much oblige by making a preliminary report of the subscriptions obtained by you, giving names and amounts, and transmitting the same to the undersigned, by the 10th prox.

With the best wishes for your success in this enterprise, and for your personal prosperity, I remain, your obedient servant,

W. W. NILES, Chairman.

In accordance with the above, I shall make a preliminary report, and remit collections on Saturday, March 8. It is to be hoped, therefore, that as many as possible who intend to contribute to this fund will send in their money and collections by Thursday, March 6.

Since my last report, Feb. 21, I have received the following sums:

From W. E. Hunt, banker, Dundee, Ill., and [illegible]	$10.00
[illegible] gentlemen of THE TRIBUNE Composing-room	37.50
From the [illegible]	133.10
Previously reported	
Total	$180.60

WILLIAM BROSS, Committee.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* has changed from morning to evening issues.

—A better feeling is growing up between the cities of Fon du Lac and Oshkosh.

—There are thirteen Catholic schools in Milwaukee, with seventy-seven teachers, and an average attendance of 3,430.

—The Alliance College buildings have been tendered to the State of Ohio for the use of the Industrial Home for Girls.

—The Senate of Rhode Island has voted unanimously to devote the disused West Burying-Ground, at Providence, for the site of the new State-house.

—Steamboatmen are gathering at La Crosse from far and near. The *Liberal Democrat* says this is a good sign of spring.

—The proposition to issue city bonds of Minneapolis in aid of the Falls improvement was voted down, Wednesday, by a vote of nearly four to one.

—"Verdicted" is the last and basest coinage of the San Francisco newspaper mint; and we are not able to add, alas! that its author has suicided.

—At Fayette, Iowa, suits for damages to the amount of $15,000 have been commenced against saloon-keepers by the wives of intemperate husbands, with fair prospects of success.

—Judge Birney has purchased the Bay City *Journal* establishment and united it with the *Chronicle*, suspending the daily issue for the present. The daily Saginaw *Republican* is also suspended.

—Troy, N. Y., has a case wherein a respectable citizen leaves his wife and six children to elope with a young lady named Alice Wells. The ingrate's name is Melvin Law. It appears that, before their departure, the eloping parties were clandestinely married by a clergyman, the man affirming that he had never been married before.

—The game laws of Michigan may be lived up to by white men; but, according to the Frankfort *Express*, the Indians pay no attention to them, but are carrying on the slaughter of deer by wholesale. The snow is deep, and they are killed by hundreds, dogs being employed to run them down. There is now no pleasant prospect for deer-hunting in the future.

—Parties purporting to be Jennie Hight Troupe agents have raided on the landlords, hall-owners, and printers of South Bend, LaPorte, Valparaiso, and Michigan City, and victimized them dollarously. We are in crape for a V, which is brief for villainous. Pass the dead-beats around. We would give the agent's name, but it was written so illegibly we couldn't decipher it.—*Michigan City Enterprise.*

—The appearance of the new wheat where the snow disappeared during the recent partial thaw, is truly promising. In Northwestern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and in Michigan, it appeared green and uninjured by the ice and cold of this excessively hard winter. This will agreeably disappoint many of our farmers who predicted injury from ice.

—The India-rubber trade of the United States has grown rapidly during the past ten years, and is controlled by New York and Boston merchants. The imports at New York in 1872 amounted to 11,860,929 pounds, against 9,000,000 pounds in 1871, and 8,500,000 pounds in 1870. The imports at Boston were also large last year. Para and Central American rubber is the most extensively used for manufacturing purposes, constituting nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity of rubber imported annually.

—This is "a episode," as reported by one of the Lincoln, Neb., papers: "In the Senate, yesterday morning, a funny incident occurred in taking a vote. The Senate was in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Barton in the chair, when he said: 'As many as are in favor of the resolution will rise to their feet.' Several Senators rose, and the Chair announced 'seven up.' The most of them were more or less acquainted with that fascinating game, they saw the 'point' at once, and played their hands accordingly."

—The Paris *Kentuckian* of the 26th ult. contains an article pregnant with meaning to the Bluegrass region. It is an exhibit of the gradual but sure absorption of the small farms in that section by the owners of large ones. The purchases of only one man of Bourbon County—John Hildreth—are given; but we hope, for the prosperity of Central Kentucky, that his case is an extreme one. He bought farms on which lived 24 families, consisting of 161 persons, nearly every one of whom moved West. The population of Bourbon County was greatest in 1830.

—About 30 years ago, Gerrit Smith donated to Oberlin College a tract of 65 acres of land in West Virginia. Some years ago the College attempted to sell the land, which has increased in value until now it is worth $25,000 or $30,000, but it was found that squatters had taken possession of it and would not yield. Suits of ejectment were brought against them, and, after years of litigation, at a cost to the college of $4,000, the matter has at length been decided against the squatters.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

What Is to Be Done This Year.

From the St. Paul Press, Feb. 26.

At a general meeting of the Board of Directors and officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, held in New York during the present month, it was decided to push forward the work with all possible speed during the available portion of the year 1873, and, in accordance with this decision, a definite programme was arranged which will be adhered to as closely as circumstances will permit.

Immediately following the appearance of settled and favorable weather, the line is to be fully opened to Edwinton, the present terminal point on the Missouri River. This portion of the work will be completed by the opening of navigation on that stream, all the material required having been placed on the ground last fall, prior to the advent of cold weather. The entire line to the Missouri was so well advanced last year, that comparatively little will be required to place it in good running order from the outlets upon Lake Superior, or the Mississippi River at St. Paul, to the Missouri.

In anticipation of a radical change in the direction taken by the travel and traffic from the Western Territories to the more populous States and marts of the East, the Company has determined to operate two passenger trains per day to and from Edwinton—one being designed exclusively for passengers, and the other an accommodation, or mixed train. These trains will run in connection with a line of steamers, which are to make regular trips, during the season of navigation, between Edwinton and Fort Benton, a military post situated at or near the head of navigation on the Missouri River, and which has heretofore been considered the point of divergence toward the gold fields of Montana, or the more secluded, but, perhaps, not less profitable, range of the hunters and trappers along the base of the Rocky Mountains, or on the margins of the timbered water-courses.

The line of steamers will be divided into two branches, a small fraction thereof being intended to ply the Missouri, between Edwinton and Sioux City, thus affording regular facilities to the settlements and military posts on that stream situated below its "Northern Pacific crossing." Six steamers are to be placed in the line between Edwinton and Fort Benton, a number considered ample for the accommodation of travel and freights either westward or eastward-bound. Should the business of this new thoroughfare, however, require additional facilities for the rapid and secure movement of commodities, the Company will supply them whenever and as rapidly as the necessity is indicated.

When the steamers began their trips to Fort Benton, wagon trains will continue and complete the connection between the citizens of Montana and those of Eastern America, and while this portion of the route may wear its primitive feature, it will nevertheless answer its purpose, and complete the first direct chain of communication established between the Northern cities and the remote Territories.

Surveys will be prosecuted west of the Missouri River until a feasible route is discovered—the characteristics of the country embraced in some portions of the Western extension being of a nature discouraging to any hope of successful railroading over their intricate and broken surfaces. Special pains will be taken to secure a good route, and when this is discovered and the line definitely located by the engineers, construction will follow immediately, and will be prosecuted with unremitting vigor.

Perhaps the busiest scenes of the summer on the Northern Pacific Road will be found on that portion of the line lying between Puget Sound and the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 280 miles. Here will be concentrated as large a force as can be gathered together advantageously, and the company hopes to have the entire stretch between the points named fully completed and ready for the movement of trains before the next winter forces a temporary suspension of operations.

Social Seclusion of the Pope's Adherents.

Rome Correspondence Philadelphia Bulletin.

The young members of the Neri, or adherents of the Ultramontane party—*Papallini*—are very tired of their seclusion; for two years little Princesses' toes have not been dancing, and worse than this, while the young women are "going off," younger ones are coming on, anxious to be out.

At the opening of the season, early in January, a son of the most prominent member of the Vatican circle resolved to break through the seclusion and give a ball. He was no less a person than the Prince Boccagorga, only son of Prince Orsini, the hereditary Prince supporter of the throne of the Pope, who always stands at the right hand of His Holiness on the occasion of great ceremonies. What a jubilee there was amongst the young people of the Vatican circle. There was the young Torlonia bride, Duchess di Ceri, and a swarm of pretty little butterflies. But, alas, on the very day of the ball, his Holiness got wind of the fun and spoiled the frolic. He sent for the sister of the Boccagorga, the Princess Beatrice, Marchesa Sacchetti, and poured out a perfect fulmination upon all who should go to the ball. Then there was a fright. It is said Prince Torlonia told his daughter, the Duchess di Ceri, if she wished to go to do so, and he would stand by her; but she was too prudent to cause so much scandal for a mere dance. The Prince and Princess Boccagorga, however, were not deterred; they went on with their ball, but they had only Quirinal Court ladies and gentlemen, the Liberal Prince and Princess, Russians, and other foreigners. Their own special set was absent. Notes of regret poured in to the hour of the ball, and there was much amusement felt when it was seen that almost every lady gave the same reason that the Duchess di Ceri did; they were all suffering a little from a sudden indisposition. The indignation of the Pope was so hearty that since then the young people have remained completely cowed; they don't go out even as much as they did last season.

—Memphis has just started a new industry,—the manufacture of chewing-gum,—which the *Appeal* explains thus: "Memphis chews about 200 bushels annually, most of which is masticated by the school-girls. This accounts for their white teeth and pearly complexions. It also accounts for their early intellectual brilliancy."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER of Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
200 feet corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st.; very cheap.
40x80 feet corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.; $30,000.
20x80 feet on LaSalle-st., near Lake-st.; $14,000.
50x160 feet on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; $140 a foot.
Vincennes-av., east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; lot 135x250 feet deep, price $25,000.
50 feet on Sherman-st., near Jackson; $400 a foot.
28 acres corner Reuben and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard at a great bargain.
200x150 feet corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Fifty-first-st., fronting the park, cheap for a few days.
Lots on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., near California-av.; price from $40 to $50 per foot, ⅓ cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSES AND good lots, on Jackson and Adams-sts. Address McCAHEY, Builder, 1081 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTMENTS—14 LOTS IN ONE block at Brighton.
1 block at Cotton Mill, railroad front.
40 acres near crossing Milwaukee & St. Paul and North-western Railroads.
80 acres Section 18, 39, 13.
45 acres Section 18, 39, 13; Madison-st. front.
80 acres, same section, Harrison and Twelfth-st. fronts.
18 acres Section 36, 38, 14. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD 2-STORY FRAME house 20x50, and lot 24x114½. Apply at corner Polk and Robey-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 feet, northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. 103 feet, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$2,500, NO. 2 RUCKER-ST.
$2,000, house and lease, No. 1 Rucker-st.
$7,000, house and lot, No. 30 Rucker, and Hubbard-st.
$300, four nice lots, 25x100, Fullerton-av., West Side.
$2,400, 60-acre farm, adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,400, 22 acres land, Dalton, Cook Co.
GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 76X150 ON Clinton-st., near Randolph; house and lot No. 36 Washington-st., near Desplaines; two vacant lots on Washington-st., east of Desplaines; 80x186 feet on Madison-st., near Franklin. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 35 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 42 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 36x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH-st. (Parkway) and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WEST LAKE-ST., A corner, 2 blocks west of Western-av., just outside fire limits, a good situation for block of retail stores, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to owner, M. HALL, 280 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. SKINNER, 169 LA SALLE-st.: Houses on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 2-story and basement, stone-front, 15 rooms, closets, bath-room, furnace, &c., lot 22x167½; easy terms. A bargain.
12 new cottages and lots on easy terms.
On West Washington-st., one elegant house, 2-story and brick-basement, 15 rooms, closets, bath, &c., all modern improvements, lot 27x180 feet to alley. Cheap.
Lot on North Dearborn-st. and front. Easy terms.
Lot on North Water-st., 50x180. Very desirable for improvement.
5, 10, or 20 acres of land 9 miles northwest of Court-House.
Houses to rent.
Will trade farms for houses and lots.

FOR SALE—$2,500, NO. 2 RUCKER-ST.
$3,000, house and lease, No. 1 Rucker-st.
$7,000, house and lot, No. 30 Rucker, and Hubbard-st.
$5,000, lots 25x100, Fullerton-av., West Side.
$2,400, 60-acre farm, adjoining Crystal Lake.
$4,400, 22 acres land, Dalton, Cook Co.
GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25x125 FEET EACH FRONTING on Egandale, Madison, and Cottage Grove-avs., between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth-sts., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR CAMPBELL-ave.; $80 per foot.
Monroe and Adams-sts., near Leavitt—no cash required if improved.
Lots only two blocks from street-cars; $250, outside fire limits; no cash if improved.
Madison-st., near Robey; $125 per foot.
Acre property in Section 15, on Barry Point-road and Twelfth-st.
Brick house, modern improvements, Washington-st., near Lincoln. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., 23 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 14 PARK-AV., AT A BARGAIN, terms easy. THOS. FREEMAN, 66 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—EASY TERMS—WE have 80 lots inside of old city-limits, on Western-av., Oakley and Leavitt-sts., within two blocks of street-cars, omnibus and railroad line, at the above prices; title perfect. Call at our office and let us take you to see them. A. O. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE, modern improvements, barn and lot, on Washington-st., west of Union Park; No. 1 location and choice property, for sale on long time, or would exchange for business or suburban property. Address H 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON LARRABee-st., near Centre, east front; ¼ cash, ¼ one or two years. See owner, northeast corner Harrison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A BARgain in a first-class residence on Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st., fronting east, with swell front and every convenience, is offered for a few days. A. J. AVERILL, Honore Block, No. 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—112x200 FEET ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Oakley-st. and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, SOUTHWEST corner Clark and Madison-sts. Several houses on the avenues, south of Twenty-second-st., some of which are great bargains, and must be sold soon. Also, 20, 40, and 80-acre tracts, south and west of city, at much below the market value.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK, SOUTHWEST corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts.; also, the 20-acre grove block with $40,000 residence, known as Block 5, in the east half Section 33, Town 40, Range 14 east, or would exchange either or both for first-class improved or unimproved realty in Chicago, and assume $50,000 incumbrance. Both blocks are free from incumbrance. Title direct from the Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 1 and 2, No. 162 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, barn, and lot 30x125, on West Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV.; 80 feet south of Congress-st. Will take good residence or some property as first payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 15 FOREST-AV.; two-story and basement; 10 rooms, with modern improvements, and barn; $7,500. Terms made to suit. J. R. BARKER, 118 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$80 A FOOT WILL GIVE A MAN "a corner" on a 25-foot east front lot on Wabash-av. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 125 SOUTH Clinton-st.; lot 40x100 feet to alley, with lot on opposite side of alley 40x40 feet; or would rent the premises for a term of years. Address OWNER, 381 S. Peoria-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO EXCHANGE—THREE and a quarter acres of land, with a good house of eight rooms and cellar, with 25 choice varieties of apple, some cherry, and small fruit trees, stable and hen house, good well and cistern, the whole well fenced, situated in the pleasant town of Crystal Lake, which contains about 1,500 inhabitants, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 40 miles from Chicago. Price, $1,800. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, $1,500 to $18,000. Also, choice building lots and acre property. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 5 AND 10 ACRE LOTS, well improved; good soil; price low; at station near Chicago. J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 128 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—A NEAT BRICK COTtage of 8 rooms, two blocks from depot, at low price and easy terms. Inquire of A. J. BELL, 56 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS, AT SOUTH EVanston. Apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Company, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS NORTH OF ENGLEwood, in the grove one block from station, at $25 per foot. Also, 20 or 80 acres 3 blocks from the crossing of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Irving Park, on easy terms. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR A DESIRABLE lot in the city in exchange for an improved farm 130 miles from Chicago. Apply at 792 South State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PRETTY BLONDE WHO noticed gent with seal-skin cap, in the balcony at Turner Hall, yesterday afternoon, please send name and address, as he is quite sure that he has met her on the North Side. Direct to LAURIE, R 25, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM BYRE, FORMERLY OF Livingston County, Ill., will find John Cotton, his uncle, at the California House, No. 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEAT SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, LOW rent, central, furniture complete, $150, one-third its value. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—397 WEST INDIANA-ST.—8 ROOMS, pleasantly located, surrounded with trees. G. P. BAY, 30 Rucker and Hubbard-sts.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOTEL ON West Lake-st., 35 rooms; doing a fine business; rent moderate; furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BASEMENT COTTAGE PLEASANTLY located, east of Sangamon-st. and north of Adams; furniture for sale, all complete for housekeeping. Address B 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON NORTH SIDE, NEAR horse-cars, $30 per month. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, BESIDES closets, pantry, and bath-room. Inquire at 733 West Madison-st., or 338 State.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY, NEW HOUSE, NO. 819 West Indiana-st. Inquire at 813 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen; fire, gas, &c. Also single room; brick house, private family. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or four single gentlemen. Inquire of janitor, Room 45, Parker's Block, northeast corner Madison and Halsted-sts., over Home National and Mechanics' Banks.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 161 and 163 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, heated by steam, at Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 38.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND CONVENIENT ROOM on second floor, 22 by 150 feet deep, 31 South Canal-st. Inquire at Phenix Printing office third floor, same building.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT NO. 195 AND 197 East Lake-st., 40x185, under the Government Goods Depot Building. Apply up-stairs, on second floor.

TO RENT—STORE, IN A GOOD BUSINESS LOcality in the West Division, well adapted for the dry goods business; terms easy. Inquire at 250 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—THREE LOTS, 173 SOUTH WATER-ST. Inquire in the store.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A medium-sized, first-class house, with barn; must contain all modern improvements, and be on one of the avenues, north of Thirtieth-st. Address, stating number of street, and price per year, or for three years, C. E. COBURN, of Cook, Coburn & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE NUMEROUS APplications for houses and small stores by good tenants. Better prices can be secured now than later, as owners are now generally holding for sale. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 594 State-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS AND HOUSE-OWNERS ARE invited to examine the new "Hanging Window Sash" (patent applied for), which obviates the sight of the rope and weight. Office No. 211 South Dearborn-st. JACOB SMITH, Inventor.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st., or 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF HIGH REspectability, who has had several years of successful experience at keeping boarding-house before the fire, wishing to reopen, would be glad if some kind gentleman or lady would advance for her $400. Parties doing so could board, or she would give a deed upon household furniture until the amount of loan was paid. Address D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERKS AND MEN OUT OF EMPLOYment to call on WM. CRAWSHAW & CO., 42 West Madison-st.

2,000 AMERICAN, SWISS, AND ENGLISH watches for sale at half usual price to pay charges; old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange. Weekly payments taken at BARTLETT'S Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PERSONS WANTING board, nicely furnished rooms, good table, in private family, terms reasonable, can be accommodated.

HARRISON-COURT, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Halsted and Harrison-sts.—Two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board. Mrs. M. A. MITCHELL.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT — A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week; with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice, cheerful family hotel, excellent table, surprisingly low prices; front rooms for permanent couple, $12.

506 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two gents, can find pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $100 to $300, for a lucrative business, at 179 West Adams-st., 4 to 6 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred. Backing by special. A good business man. None but principals need address. Box 1812, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, ONE-HALF down, balance from profits in a good established business, that will pay from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or address Room 25 Vermont Block, Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST MANUFACturing business in Chicago, with $3,000 to $5,000 cash. Call at 73 East Adams-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—$25,000 WANTED TO INcrease the trade of a first-rate mercantile business in this city, which is now in good shape but needs additional capital to meet the increasing trade. None but first-class parties dealt with. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GENTEEL BUSINESS, with about $300; no money to be invested only in traveling expenses, and no work to be did; will give the best of references. Receipts from $500 to $1,000 per month. Everything satisfactorily explained, by addressing N 63, Tribune office, giving name and where to call.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 TOP BUGGIES, 1 DEMOcrat, with or without top, 1 square box open buggy, 2 two-seated top carriages, 1 express wagon, 1 of Taylor & Day's light road wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 349 and 600 State-st.

FOUR HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP IF CALLED for to-day. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSE, 8 YEARS old, fine style, sound and kind, and a safe ladies' horse. Price $300. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE, DUMP CARTS AND harness to match, in good order, for excavating or railroad work; just the machine to have around your factories, foundries, or stables. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN LIVERY AND BOARDING Stables, No. 262 Michigan-st., North Side, near Rush-st. bridge. We have first-class accommodation for boarding and sale horses at reasonable prices. Shippers and dealers will find our stables the best located in the city for sale purposes. We are prepared to make favorable contracts with merchants and others for the care and keeping of any given number of horses. Give us a call. Buggies and carriages to let. D. F. DANFORTH & CO.

WANTED—A DARK BAY HORSE, ABOUT 15 hands high, that can trot in three minutes or less, to mate in a team. Good price will be paid for a good taste. Address Y 24, Tribune office, stating where horse can be seen, and price.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SIX-FOOT, SILVERplated showcase and figure for cigar store. Call at 216 West Madison-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

FOR SALE—ONE ALCOHOL STILL WITH COLumn and worms complete all in good condition, capacity of still 400 gallons. Philadelphia manufacture. For price, address BARBER & HENDERSON, 209 North Broad, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL-BOAT, FULL capacity, stone deck, in perfect running order; sure to make money in sand. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—TAN BARK, VERY CHEAP, IF TAKEN away at once. Apply on premises, 248 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT COUNTER; ALSO large family refrigerator, black walnut desk, dining-chairs, plated castors and water-pitchers, crockery; suitable for restaurant. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $35. 226 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine-sts.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 573 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 187 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 131 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHEN, Agent.—Machines sold on easy monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPERTY ON Twelfth-st., east of bridge, best location in the city; by W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 125 LaSalle-st.

LOST.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR LEATHER SATCHEL containing clothing, etc., left on Indiana-av. car on Friday evening last. Deliver at Room 5, Republic Life Building, 157 LaSalle-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HARDWARE, a splendid piano at half price. Call at 69 West Madison-st., hardware store.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCALE SALESMAN. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 38 State-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND RELIABLE BOY, quick at figures and good writer; wanted for office by C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR ENTRY CLERK; must write a rapid business hand and accurate at figures. References from former employer required. English preferred. Address SHAW, JONES & CO., Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED — GOOD WHEEL-MAKERS; GOOD wages; steady work. Apply at WOODBURN SARVEN'S WHEEL COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED — A PRACTICAL TANNER OR CURrier, with from $2,000 to $3,000 capital, to take an interest in a small tannery in the country; business well-established, hides cheap, and tanning material easily obtained. Inquire of H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, 60 Madison-st.

WANTED — BUGGY BODY-MAKER, BLACKsmith, helper, and painter. J. K. KIMBALL, 130 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—4 SMART MEN WITH $10 CAPITAL; can easily earn $25 per week. Call and examine. 421 South Halsted-st. F. P. BECK.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 189 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—1 SOBER, ACTIVE MAN, ALSO 1 MAN with $500, to take interest in an office business. 176 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas; 50 wood-choppers and 10 farm-hands. ANGELL & COARER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 100 WOOD-CHOPPERS for Indiana and Ohio; also 25 Scandinavian farm hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 291 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN OR WELSH) TO cook, and do general housework, at 308 Huron-st., corner of Rush. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family; good wages to a good girl. Apply Monday at 733 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. APply Monday morning after 9 o'clock, at 829 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—2 APPRENTICES FOR DRESSMAKing and 2 improvers, at 310 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who is thoroughly recommended. Address P. O. Box 123.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc., for several years, and gives No. 1 city references. Address G 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF 8 years' experience; speaks the English and German languages; references first-class. Address O. F. PECKER, Aurora, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SASH AND DOOR factory as foreman; the best of reference given as to skill and ability. Address A 36, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON lately arrived from England, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at corner Paulina-st. and Ellison-road, north.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DANISH GIRLS (sisters) together in a private family. Inquire, Monday, at 61 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY girl, to do second work in a private family; good washer and ironer. Call to-day at 1175 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A EUROPEAN LADY speaking French, German, and English wishes a position with a family or party going to Europe this summer. Address French and German Teacher, Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF CULture and refinement wishes a position as governess in a private family, or companion to a lady. No objection to country. Has had experience in teaching. Highest city reference. Apply, MRS. GRANT, Matron H. F., 2611 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A RAPID writer, wishes circulars to address or copying to do at home or office. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A respectable woman. Call at rear 237 West Randolph-st., Monday morning.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, SUITable for lady or gentleman or two ladies, for sale, paying well; profits large. Call at Room 7, No. 200 West Madison-st., up stairs.

A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR FIRST-CLASS billiard hall and sample room. Terms cash. Address R 84, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF FISH FOR SALE, WITH FIXtures and good will of an established trade, one of the best in town, doing a wholesale trade of $100,000, can be easily increased 25 or 40 per cent. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Terms that cannot fail to suit any one wishing to locate themselves in a good business. Address 222 and 224 East Kinzie-st., Chicago, Ill.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE CHEAP, one of the leading galleries west of Chicago, well located; doing a first-class business. J. H. CRAWFORD, Morris, Ill.

FOR SALE—THIRD OF THE BEST SAW-MILL IN Memphis; can saw 5,000 feet per day; logs cost $7 to $9 per thousand; [illegible] J. M. DUDLEY, Memphis, Tenn.

HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD LIVING MEAT and vegetable market South Side for sale. Small premium required. Good chance for a beginner. Apply at 330 State-st., grocery store.

STEAM FLOURING MILL IN A TOWN OF 1,500 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. [illegible] Call or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

TO A PHYSICIAN—A SPLENDID LOCATION—ONE that can come well-recommended. For particulars address Box 103, Manteno, Kankakee Co., Ill.

$350 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 567 West Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—7 FARMS WORTH $2,000 TO $30,000.
[illegible] Agricultural Implement Factory.
[illegible] in Irving Park for houses, lot, worth $4,000 to $10,000.
2 houses, $4,000 and $7,000.
10,000 acres No. 1 Iowa lands.
80 acres near Lombard, improved.
80 acres Sec. 18, 37, 13.
128 ft on Harrison and Flournoy-sts.
1 brick house on Wabash-av. near Sixteenth-st., exchange for a good lot.
1 house on Seminary-av., $7,500.
2 good Flouring Mills, $16,000 and $22,000.
80 acres Sec. 6, 38, 14, for farms and cash.
FOR CASH PAYMENTS.
12 cheap lots on West and South Sides.
7 houses, West Side, $2,000 to $16,000.
6 houses, South Side, $3,000 to $18,000.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN HYDE PARK, PHILlips' original subdivision, together with a new buggy, horse, and harness for house on leased ground. Apply at 247 Calumet-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—FARM of 480 acres finely improved; wood and water, high rolling land, near station on the Dixon Air-Line Railroad, 40 miles west from Chicago. This farm is in perfect order, all good, arable land, and one of the finest farms in Kane Co.; free of incumbrance. City property of a good character taken in exchange at fair rates, and a light incumbrance assumed and some money. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY on the West Side, or other good real estate, stock in a Lake Superior iron mine; [illegible] As an interest-paying investment, it is believed to be A No. 1. Address T 53, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANKRUPT INSURance companies cashed at highest rates by J. R. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

I HAVE EASTERN FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST-class Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved, five years, 10 per cent and moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, s. w. cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

INSURANCE CLAIMS IN ALL BANKRUPT COMpanies cashed at highest rates. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 150 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 160 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000, ON IMproved city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME, ON FIRST-class securities. Purchase money notes wanted. H. LOWRY, Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, on 1 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN VARIOUS SUMS ON REAL estate in city and Cook County. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $6,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, to improve property worth $16,000. First mortgage. First-class and in good business centre. Would pay a fair rate of commission. Address H 54, Tribune office, for 5 days, stating where an interview can be had.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GRAHAM LINEN Marker, Protean Lancette, and a variety of useful articles. A. M. RICHARDSON, 180½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $15 DAILY. SEND FOR free samples, stating where to send by express. No city agents. "U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago."

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR several fast selling articles; $3 to $8 a day easily made. MERRILL & CO., 2 West Lake-st., Room 3.

MACHINERY.

ONE 12-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER; one 12-horse portable; one 20-horse stationary and boiler; one 20-horse double-cylinder engine. Also, several second-hand boilers of all sizes; all for sale cheap at 29 North Jefferson-st. L. D. POLLARD.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Lord's Course of Historical Lectures—"Oliver Cromwell."

Mrs. Smith, the Bible-Lecturer.

Miss Britton's Story of the Condition of the Women of India.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1873.

The Quaker City is not yet done congratulating herself on the conviction and sentence of one of her Fathers for adding to his other means of getting an honest living that of keeping a gambling-house, when she is suddenly called upon to give thanks for a resolution of Councils to stop the pay of street-contractors until the ice and slush are removed from the crossings. Some members of the press are unable to see why these public servants should have been paid for doing nothing all winter, and have their wages stopped just when spring is coming to do their work with little assistance from them; but there will be blind men as long as the world stands. The piles of snow thrown from the sidewalks and car-tracks, rained on and frozen until, as icebergs, they impede travel on many of the streets, as much as their larger kindred do in the Arctic Ocean, hold their places and form with wonderful tenacity; and there is still much anxiety for the safety of the Fairmount dam, from the gorge which continues to gain strength from snows, rains, and frosts, in rapid succession.

Press and people are indignant that

THE WEST POINT CADETS

are to be "smuggled through the city in the night," by special order of the Secretary of War, that they may be present at the inauguration ceremonies, without permitting the people to see these recipients of the public bounty.

DR. LORD'S COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES

draws full houses of the most cultivated people in the city. They are at noon, and are principally attended by ladies and clergymen. His last lecture, "Oliver Cromwell," was received with a strange mingling of assent and dissent. Cromwell's eminent services to England and the cause of morality and civil and religious liberty, as depicted by the lecturer, and his character as a man and a ruler, were hard to reconcile with the vehement assertion that he had "murdered" Charles I. and usurped his throne; had betrayed and turned his back upon the cause of Freedom, for which he, and the Parliament of which he was a member, had, professedly, plunged their country into war,—a war quite unnecessary to secure that freedom. It would be difficult to imagine a more contradictory jumble than the statements, all and sundry, which the lecturer made concerning the great Protector, in that hour and a half of fast talking.

IN PERSONAL APPEARANCE,

Dr. Lord is strangely like the Hon. Garrett Davis. Rather below the medium height, gray-haired and bald, and his chin resting on his bosom, his superabundant vitality gives a strange, weird interest to all he says; and as he springs and rocks from side to side, raises himself on his toes, and then settles back on his heels, as, with a jerk, he turns the pages of his manuscript, and shakes his finger at his audience, while his whole frame and voice quiver as he literally hisses forth his strong points, one feels that the attraction of his lecture is not so much what he says, as his queer manner of saying it. In delineating the characters of his subjects, he makes free use of the cut-and-thrust style of criticism, and seems just as much in earnest when contradicting an assertion as he was in making it five or ten minutes before.

ANOTHER NOTABLE IS MRS. SMITH,

who gives Bible lectures every Thursday forenoon, without fee or reward, to packed audiences, in the chapel of the Broad Street Methodist Church. She is a Philadelphian; her husband a man of ample means, and in full sympathy with her efforts to convert the world to the faith that God loves sinners, and saves them, in spite of all their demerits, if they will believe that Christ died for them. She is a middle-aged woman, very plain in dress, tall, with a face which is a singular combination of strength and sweetness, square-browed, square-jawed, fair-haired, with gray eyes, and a rich, full voice. She has plenty of appropriate words, an original way of stating her views, is tremendously in earnest, and, though a Presbyterian, seems under no fear of excommunication by that General Assembly which so lately enacted a law requiring women to keep silence in churches.

MISS BRITTON, FROM CALCUTTA,

is also speaking out in meetings, and, worse still, in meetings held under the roofs of Episcopalian churches. True, she does not go into the church proper, but confines her talks to lecture-rooms, and sits modestly down on a chair placed on a level with her audience, so that very few see her, and not many more hear her wonderful story; but that it is wonderful and true, there seems to be but one opinion. It is of the condition of the women of Bengal; their lifetime-imprisonment in cells less attractive and little larger than those of our penitentiaries; of the means—a pair of worsted-work slippers—by which Christian women first gained access to these poor prisoners; of the avidity with which these reluctantly-admitted visitors are now sought as teachers; of the conversion through their teaching of many of these women, and their earnest desire to be baptized, which cannot be gratified, as no male missionary may see them, and no female missionaries of the Cross are not authorized to administer that rite. So great is the desire, that one of these poor converts, when dying, baptized herself. Of the Hindoo widows, whose widowhood often begins at 3 years of age, and must last until death brings release, her account is soul-harrowing. The widow can eat but one coarse meal a day, and once in two weeks must forego that, can never sleep on a bed, or have anything but her one garment interpose between her person and the brick floor on which she lies. No woman must ever speak to her in love or pity, or give her so much as a drop of water in any extremity. No man must see her, and her only hope of assistance is from the voluntary kindness of any small boy who may be in the family. From this state of existence, she is taught to believe, she must pass at death into one of exquisite torture, which will last for years, when she will be permitted to pass into the body of that animal or reptile which she most fears or loathes. In listening to Miss Britton, I felt that the best possible missionary effort for India would be to help Russia and England to get up the biggest fight their resources will permit, for the possession of that country, and induce them to fight it out there, in the land they covet.

NOTHING BUT KILLING EVER CAN CURE HINDOO MEN,

who have well-selected libraries of English literature, read our best books, speak our language perfectly, live in luxury, and keep their wives in bare prison-cells! Preaching to such fellows, in other voice than the thunder of cannon, must be rather a nauseating exercise.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read your report of the lecture delivered by Mr. Wendell Phillips, in the Union Park Congregational Church, on "Froude as an Historian"; also, the letter in your impression of yesterday's date, bearing the signature "Not an Englishman." I am an Englishman, and, as such, I conceive it to be my bounden duty, in defense of myself and the great political party to which I have the honor to belong, to meet Mr. Phillips' remarks on Englishmen with an unqualified repudiation, so far as we are concerned. Mr. Phillips says that some difference of opinion exists as to the wisdom displayed by Mr. Froude in the choice of his subject. I will not deny that there is reasonable ground for this; but I am certain that the same objection might be raised to Mr. Phillips' selection of subjects for criticism, which you, in your report, name a series of criticisms on that distinguished English scholar, Froude. I think a more appropriate title might be found for language such as that Mr. Phillips uses. Had he been content with criticising Froude, or any other public man, I would not complain, however severe his criticism might have been, if strictly in accordance with fact; but I am strongly of opinion that such a limited field of operation was wholly inadequate for the exposition of ideas so profound in their nature as those suggested by the distinguished orator.

It is not my desire or intention to enter into the subject of Mr. Froude's lectures, nor do I in any way object to Mr. Phillips' holding and expressing an opinion of his own in reference to those lectures; but I do most earnestly and solemnly protest against the unwarranted and uncalled-for remarks made by Mr. Phillips on England and Englishmen. Let me extract a few of the utterances of the honorable gentleman:

He says the course of England towards Ireland needs explanation; and further, speaking on the same subject, he declares that England was *compelled* to give justice to Ireland, and that it was *fear alone* that prompted her to do any just thing. As to the necessity for the explanation Mr. Phillips speaks of, I am ready to admit that four or five years ago it *was* necessary; but, surely, any one who has read anything of the debates in the British House of Commons, and the innumerable lectures and speeches delivered on the subject of justice to Ireland, in every city and town of any note in the Three Kingdoms, must know that a very large and powerful portion of the English community have for years felt that something *more* than explanation was necessary, and, acting on this conviction, have fought nobly on the platform, in the pulpit, and on the floor of the House of Commons, with the view of giving to Ireland that even-handed justice she had the right to demand. Does Wendell Phillips mean to charge such men as Gladstone, Bright, Miall, Mill, and the great body of intelligence composing the advanced Liberal party of England, with acting from a sense of fear? If he does, he is hugely mistaken. If he does not mean this, I would suggest to him the propriety of being more explicit when making such sweeping assertions as those to which I have referred.

It is highly refreshing to read Mr. Phillips' remarks in which he speaks of the incapacity of an Englishman to give an impartial judgment on any question or nation, owing to his insularity and self-conceit. The writer of the letter to which I have previously referred, "Not an Englishman," makes use of language which, although well-deserved, I should call personal to Mr. Phillips. I will be more charitable, and simply say that his idea of an Englishman is an erroneous one. The man of whom I speak (and I hold him to be a true representative Englishman) has a soul quite as capacious as that of Mr. Phillips (or any other man), which will refuse to be confined in an alley, or to have the ground of operation over which it may exercise its noblest functions prescribed by the narrow limits of his own little island.

I shall doubtless be met with the answer that some of our public men, and a portion of our public press, do, from time to time, give utterance to opinions on all great questions (but more especially political questions) which naturally lead to the impression that those who hold such opinions are liable to, and desirous of, such strictures as those Mr. Phillips passes on them. I am ready to admit that such a conclusion would be entirely warranted in some cases, but I would ask, Is it reasonable, is it just, that a whole community shall suffer contemptible misrepresentation because some portion of that community choose to speak (as Mr. Phillips does) unadvisedly, and often incorrectly? I am inclined to the belief that the intelligence of this country will answer promptly, No!

If Mr. Phillips is not aware of the fact, I can inform him, that there are in England two great political parties, whose opinions on all great questions are as widely apart as they possibly can be. I now speak of "the advanced Liberal party," so nobly led by such men as John Bright, Milner Gibson, W. E. Gladstone, J. S. Mill, and a host of men whose names are household words; and the Conservative party, led by B. Disraeli, Lord Derby, Gathorne Hardy, and equally honorable men, who look at most questions affecting the government of the country from a different standpoint, and, as a natural consequence, on every occasion these men will be found opposed to each other on any question of importance. Whilst the Liberal party were straining every nerve to bring about great reforms in Irish legislation, they met with the fiercest opposition from their opponents, and any one at all conversant with English politics for the past twenty-five years must know that all that time has been spent, at immense cost of mind and money, by the great Liberal party, to bring about such home reforms, social and political, as are enjoyed by the people of England. And what was the great objection these champions of reform had to contend with from their opponents? Why, simply this: That they were "Americanizing" our institutions. You may all imagine my feelings of indignation, after suffering continual misrepresentation at home for holding up, as examples worthy of imitation, America and her institutions, to find that your public men are so inconsiderate as to speak in the manner Mr. Phillips does.

I can only repeat that we are Englishmen; and that I, in my own defense, and, further, in defense of my party, do most emphatically repudiate Mr. Phillips' misrepresentation of us. Would it have been just on our part if, during the time of your war, we had spoken of you as a lawless community, because rebellion existed in some parts of your country? I guess not. Let Mr. Phillips apply this rule, when he again attempts "criticism."

I regret, sir, to trouble you, or to occupy your valuable space; but I am convinced that the importance of the case will be sufficient apology for my intrusion.

It is painful to me that men so distinguished as I am led to believe Mr. Phillips is, should show such small regard for the feelings of those who happen to have other belongings than himself; and that regret is much stronger when I remember that the remarks of which I complain were made in the house dedicated to the worship of God. I cannot, for one moment, think that Mr. Phillips' lecture will do much to bring about that glorious time of which we read, when swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning-hooks.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

OBITUARY.

Dispatches received in this city, on Sunday, announced the death of the Hon. Caleb Rice, at Springfield, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, March 1. He had, for many years, been President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and much of the success of that highly prosperous institution is due to his ability and the perfect confidence justly reposed in his integrity by the public. While guarding with the greatest care the interests of his company in the settlement of policies, he held the scales of justice impartially, and hence litigation was, in most if not in every case avoided. He retained his vigor and his faculties fully beyond his 80th year, visiting our city after the fire and looking after the interests of the company with his accustomed watchfulness and care. It has a very large list of insured among our best citizens, and they will read the news of his death with unfeigned regret. A good man has fallen. It is to be hoped that great care will be exercised in choosing his successor, for his was a position which comparatively few men are, in all respects, adapted to fill.

Gov. Hendricks' Accident.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Feb. 28.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as Gov. Hendricks was leaving his residence, on the corner of Tennessee and St. Clair streets, to proceed to the State-house, he slipped on the ice-covered stone steps leading to the entrance of the house and fell at full length on the walk, the back of his head striking the edge of one of the steps. His fall was so heavy as to be heard by his wife and niece, who were sitting in the drawing-room, and they ran to the door in great alarm and assisted the Governor into the house. He appeared much stupefied, but was able, with the aid of the ladies, to reach the room he had just quitted, and to lie down on a lounge. On examination, the back of his head was found to be severely bruised, and Mrs. Hendricks and her niece were greatly agitated, of course; and their situation was rendered all the more distressing by the fact of the servants being absent on various missions. Leaving the Governor in care of his wife, the young lady hastened to summon medical aid, but, after visiting the offices of several physicians located in that section of the city, and finding none of them in, she returned to the house. Not liking to leave Mrs. Hendricks to care for her husband alone, she got one of the neighbors to go down town after a physician. The messenger shortly returned with Dr. J. H. Woodburn, who, after examining his patient, pronounced his injuries not to be of a dangerous nature. His Excellency had by this time recovered full consciousness, and wished to be permitted to go down to his office, but the doctor put a veto on that request. Just after the fall, his extremities were cold, and for a long time his attendants were unable to perceive the circulation in them, but finally the chafing was successful. Mrs. Hendricks explained to a *Sentinel* reporter that the Governor's circulation is very sluggish, and that whenever he is ill he is troubled with coldness and numbness in his hands and feet. After the doctor had left him he sent to the State-house for his private secretary to bring him several important documents that were awaiting his signature. These were brought to and signed by him. About noon, he complained to his wife that he could not see her, and soon became so ill that Dr. Allen was called in; but after a while the nausea passed off, as also did the slight mental disturbance. Toward evening he fell asleep, and at 6 o'clock he was resting quite easy. The physicians report that a day or two of rest will completely restore him.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Opinions from Various Quarters.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

As you state in a recent editorial, I advocate the purchase of one line of railroad by the State, for the purpose of reducing by competition the price of freights, even if it should lessen the profits of existing railroads. Without alluding to the particular case now before the Legislature, I wish to consider the question in a broad national point of view. There are between Boston and Chicago about seventy millions of watered stock, for which the shareholders never paid a cent, but on which they levy a tax of millions on the public in the shape of exorbitant fares. I do not believe that this state of things can be permanent, and think it the duty of our statesmen to endeavor to find a peaceable remedy. My remedy is the owning and control of one or more of the great thoroughfares of the country, either by the State or the United States.

The first great objection is the danger that corrupt men will influence our legislators for their own profit. Instead of an argument, I will take the case of the Erie Canal. Here is a thoroughfare built, owned, and managed by New York. By the constitution of the State it can neither be sold nor leased, but must be forever open to the free use of any one who puts a boat upon it and pays the regular toll. What has been the corruption resulting from State ownership and management of this great property, when compared with what has resulted from the owners and managers of private incorporated railroads? Let the venal legislators of New York answer. As a financial operation it has been attended with complete success, the main Erie having paid for itself many times over. Gov. Fenton in one of his messages states:

"The Erie Canal has now, and has had since 1860, a tonnage-carrying capacity of four millions of tons in each direction, east and west, during an ordinary season of navigation of seven and one-half months. In arriving at these results, I have assumed that this thoroughfare was, at all times, during the season of navigation, in proper order, the locks in good condition, constantly in a working state, and promptly and efficiently attended by an adequate number of men. The above estimate is based on continuous work, day and night, and employing the whole seven days in the week, according to the custom on that canal. Upon the same basis, but running through the whole twelve months, the railways would have the following annual freight capacity as compared with the Erie Canal, viz.:

"Erie Canal, one and a half miles per hour, tonnage 4,000,000 tons each way: total tonnage capacity, 8,000,000.

"Railway, eight miles per hour and two miles space between the trains, 7,008,000 tons each way; total tonnage capacity, 14,016,000.

"Railway, ten miles an hour; space, two miles between trains; 8,760,000 tons each way; total tonnage capacity, 17,520,000.

"Railway, ten miles per hour; space, one mile between trains; 17,520,000 tons each way; total tonnage capacity, 35,040,000.

"Railway, eight miles per hour; space, one mile between trains; 14,016,000 tons each way; total tonnage capacity, 28,032,000.

"Railway, eight miles per hour; space, half mile between trains; 28,032,000 tons each way; total tonnage capacity, 56,064,000.

"Railway, ten miles per hour; space, half mile between trains; 35,040,000 tons each way; total tonnage capacity, 70,080,000.

"It is not difficult to perceive that, on a rate of eight miles per hour, the speed at which lateral friction nearly ceases, a freight capacity four times that of the Erie Canal can be achieved with entire success. It only remains to take care of the economic arrangements in combination to accomplish the reduction of freights in an inverse ratio, somewhat corresponding to the increased capacity of the road."

So much for the comparative cheapness and facility of transportation by railways and canals. My own opinion is that ultimately the United States, acting under the same authority by which they constructed the Cumberland Road, will own the road-bed and the stations of freight roads on all the great lines, and, like the Erie Canal, throw them open, under regulations as regards regular and moderate speed, to any person who wishes to put either cars or locomotives upon them, paying, as on the canal, regular and fixed tolls for their use. With a double track there would be, on such roads, under such regulations (supplemented as they would be by the telegraphs), no danger of collisions, and as the cars would not have to go upon sidings to wait for express trains, their speed would be about as great, and the hour of their removal more certain, than at present and there would be an end of complaints, of shortages or excessive tariffs, as individuals, and not corporations, would be responsible.

This is a subject of vital importance to *the people* in every section of this country, and the people, in my opinion, will never consent permanently to pay dividends on millions of watered stock, when they can, by paying interest on the actual cost of a road-bed, have the reduction of freights that must result from competition and from a free use of the facilities it affords.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Twenty-two years ago, Illinois was poor, overwhelmingly in debt, with a thin population, with high taxes, with low prices, with millions of rich acres of land untouched, with no way for immigration to reach us, and no way for the conveyance of our surplus to market. Capitalists from abroad came and offered to build us railroads. We welcomed them joyfully. We gave them boundless privileges and strong guarantees for the security of their investments. We placed them beyond the reach of mere caprice. We gave them such protection of constitution and law, as capital, ever sensitive, has the power to demand. There was a fair bargain for equity on both sides. The result is, we have a thousand miles more of railroads than any other State. We have 3,000,000 of inhabitants. Ours, from being the sixteenth State, is the fourth, in importance. Our State debt can be,—what is left of it,—wiped out in a single year, if we will to do it. Our prairie lands, not worth 50 cents an acre then, are worth $50 now. And—glorious memory—how we did turn out the supplies, the money, and the men, in the great struggle for the Union!

To secure these great ends, we have almost made corporations our masters. The yoke bears heavily upon the necks of the people. Their necks are becoming sore, and their shoulders weary. They have risen to throw off the burden. The pendulum is rushing back past the centre towards the opposite extreme; and there is danger that too much will be demanded. It is to be hoped, and urged, that the people, now aroused by the pressure of many evils, will hold tenable ground in the issue with corporations until all the hardships and abuses for which railroads are held responsible, are remedied. To go beyond that—to enact laws which ought not to be made, and which the courts cannot constitutionally enforce, is to throw away solid advantages, and weaken a good cause. Our policy will be, for yet many coming years, to invite capital, and skilled labor, and all manner of improvements—not to repel them. There is no "irrepressible conflict of opposing forces" here. We have only to keep away from extremes and choose the just medium. "The sober second thought" will enable us to find it.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Union.

We are sincerely in the belief that the most important move—the movement from which our citizens throughout the county, farmers, tradesmen, and all—may most confidently look to for relief from the terrible depression that now hangs like a pall over every branch of business—is that looking towards the establishment of manufactories. That we have persistently thrust this opinion in the face of our readers, in season and out of season, and upon every and all occasions, we freely admit; and further, we declare it our intention to continue this course, confidently believing that the people will yet realize the importance of action in this direction. Now, while the country is staggering under the mighty effort to throw off the galling chains that capitalists, East and West, through combination and corporations, have so deftly bound upon them, we conceive it to be more than ever opportune to urge these views. It has become almost a settled conviction with the people that it is vain to look for relief or redress from the wrongs inflicted upon us by these unscrupulous transportation corporations, through constitutional or statutory enactments. It is clearly shown by the late decision of the Supreme Court, that our courts stand ready to pronounce even the Constitution unconstitutional when it conflicts with the interests of these monopolies. All railroad legislation seems probable to end in a like unsatisfactory manner; it must finally come into the hand of our courts for settlement. In the light of present and past experience, what can the people hope for? After long, tedious, and expensive litigation, some flaw is picked out, and the moneyed power wins.

What then is left for the people? To go on and through their representatives enact more laws, which in turn the courts will interpret to mean anything but what they were formed for?

To make use of a term more expressive than elegant, "This is about played out." Farmers and the people generally, must look to some means by which they can become less dependent upon railroads. Adopt some method by which their products may be consumed at home, and thus save the cost of transportation. They must cease to import the articles and machinery they use. In a word, establish manufactures. It is the surest, the quickest, and the easiest road out of these difficulties, and that which will the most effectually break the back of transportation monopolies.

From the Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.

Justice Lawrence says that the word "reasonable" is very indefinite, and its meaning depends entirely upon opinion, and cannot be arrived at. Hence, the law, to be effective, should be altered in this provision. But, he argues, it is not to be supposed that the Company would carry freights from Bloomington at anything less than remunerative rates, even though in competition with another road; and hence any rate higher than those charged between Chicago and Bloomington are unreasonably high. Thus far the case seemed against the Company. But, he says, although the object aimed at is within the power of the Legislature, the law in its present form is inadequate to the accomplishment. This law was passed under an article in the new Constitution requiring that the Legislature pass laws to prevent *unjust* discrimination; but the law prohibits any discrimination whatever, not recognizing that it can be made compatible with justice. This prohibition the decision declares to be wrong, and not authorized by the Constitution. It proceeds to give an instance in which a discrimination would be just and proper.

Further, the law provides that upon the first conviction of discriminations of any kind, the Company shall forfeit its franchises. This the decision declares to be palpably unjust and unconstitutional. In the first place, it is virtually making an act which might, in some cases, be innocent and right, criminal in all cases, which cannot be sustained by the Constitution. And, again, it fixes a penalty of the commission of such act, much heavier than the offense can possibly warrant, while it is expressly stated in the Constitution that the penalty must be proportional to the nature of the offense.

Justice Lawrence suggests that the law be so amended that only *unjust* discriminations are punishable, and that the severity of the penalty be greatly lessened for the first act, and graded for succeeding violations.

Under these considerations, the decision of the Circuit Court was reversed and the Company cleared.

Hence, as the law now exists, it is powerless. We have cause for gratification in the fact that its defects have been so early discovered, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will lose no time in making the improvements suggested by this competent authority.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Fish-Culture—Restocking the Rivers—Trout Park—Artificial Breeding—Brook or Speckled Trout in Illinois—How the Eggs Are Hatched—A Remarkable Grove of Native Arbor-Vitae—Fifteen Hundred Years Ago—How Came They Thus Now Here?—White Cedar—Farm of David Hammond—Its Advantages for Trout-Fish Culture—State Aid for the Propagation of Fish.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 1, 1873.

FISH-CULTURE,

or the artificial breeding and growing of fish, is becoming an industry of no small importance in many parts of the country. The rivers of New England and the Atlantic Coast are being stocked with shad, the rivers of the lower lakes with salmon, while our Western streams are not to be forgotten. The Ohio, Missouri, and Platte Rivers have had a small number of shad placed in them, as a test of their adaptation to this fish; while, in many parts of the country individuals are making experiments with trout.

IN THE NATURAL BREEDING OF FISH,

it is supposed that not more than one egg out of a thousand is hatched, or at least produces a fish that comes to maturity. Not that there is any defect in the eggs, but that they are exposed to so many enemies and adverse conditions. On the other hand, it is claimed that, in

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING,

not 5 per cent are lost. This is a wide difference in the two modes, and shows what a little care will accomplish. Shad, the favorite fish of New England, it is said, will be reduced to one cent a pound, within the next ten years, under the present system of management.

BROOK-TROUT

is a most coveted luxury whenever it can be procured, but civilization has nearly robbed the streams of this fish; but, under the new system, these are to be restored, even in greater abundance, and the springs that feed the brooks and the rivers are to be run into basins for the breeding and growing of this fish; and we of the prairie country are, to some extent, to become breeders and growers of fish,—the speckled trout of the rapid-flowing stream of forest, hill-land, and mountain.

We have a large number of springs along the margins of our rivers, and in the deep valleys, that may be confined to basins, and give a home to the speckled trout. This is no longer an experiment along the Fox River, as I saw, a few days since, some two miles north of Elgin, and also in the valley of Poplar Creek, about two miles east of that place. The first of these is owned by W. A. Pratt, and known as

TROUT PARK.

Here the Fox River runs over the beds of Trenton limestone, 200 feet below the top of the bluff, that slopes gradually to the valley, where the river makes its rapid course, with slight windings, as its pure water glides over its rocky bottom. The bluffs are cut into ravines, or canons, out of which come numerous springs, where the limestone arrests the water that comes from the prairie, and gathers it into springs. Some of these springs Mr. Piatt has scooped into ponds, 30 to 50 feet long, and 10 feet wide, that are now stocked with the speckled trout brought from the brooks of New York. The springs on this one farm are supposed to be capable of supporting 1,000,000 trout, providing they are fed daily with the lights and livers from the city slaughter-house. Three pounds of this food, it is estimated, will make 1 pound of trout, and which come to maturity at 4 years, averaging 1 pound each. But to accomplish this, a large sum must be expended in making tanks, for these must be of solid masonry, so that the walls will stand frost, and of such a height that the fish will not jump out of the water, or so as not to permit the mink and muskrat to feed on the fish, which they will do if permitted access to the ponds.

The fish are now spawning, and thousands of the eggs are in the hatching-house, and other thousands are being daily added. The hatching-boxes are filled with gravel. Over this, a stream of water 1 inch in depth is constantly running. The fish are stripped of their eggs over these beds, where the eggs remain for 70 days before they are hatched. The young fish then float into a tank below, where they remain for 40 days without food, when the small sack that was attached at their birth disappears, and they begin to feed, and are then let

INTO THE FEEDING TANKS.

Each lot, or those of the same age, are kept separate, so that the big fish shall not devour the small ones.

This water is so highly charged with silex that wood in large quantities has become charged with it, and thus became fossilized, and retains all the appearance of wood, yet, in fact, is a sandstone, similar to the fossil wood of the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, of which it is said there are large forests. Near Pike's Peak are stumps of trees, more than 30 feet in diameter, thus preserved,—showing that those foot-hills were once clothed with magnificent forests of coniferous trees. The water for the hatching of these eggs is carefully filtered before passing on to the hatching-beds; otherwise the eggs would be destroyed.

In feeding, nothing but animal food will please these trout, whose natural food is water-insects, fish-spawn, flies, and such land-insects as come within their grasp. In artificial feeding, the livers and lungs of the slaughter-house are found to be the cheapest and the best.

THE SPAWNING SEASON

is from November to March,—a period of 4 months. As the fish become ripe for spawning, they feed little, and remain near the bottom of the stream. The practised eye of the fish-breeder detects the proper time to ship the fish on the hatching-beds, when they are again returned to the stream. Of course this operation must be performed in a bucket or tub of water, and this poured on the beds. Eggs are shipped in damp moss, but it is better to ship the young fry while in the sack state, as they require no feeding, and but little change of water, at that period.

About 50 acres are enclosed in this park, and in one of the ravines is a remarkable grove of conifers, of the Thuja, or Cupresses family, one of which is

A GIANT OF THE RIVER-FOREST.

The patriarch of this evergreen forest or grove is now dead, yet presenting its great arms to the winds that sweep through the valley. Its stem, 4 feet from the ground, is 25 feet in circumference, or 8 feet in diameter, and must be from 1,200 to 1,500 years old. The next largest tree that is now alive and thrifty is 6 feet in diameter.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO

some bird of passage must have planted the seed that produced this remarkable grove,—perhaps the most remarkable in the Northwest, as I propose to show. The soil of the grove is cozy, when the water creeps out of the limestone, and when it has been weathered into soil. This is favorable to the growth of those families of trees that delight in a damp soil. Here the seed that the bird dropped sprouted and grew, and, in time, produced seeds, and then, in turn, grew into other trees, and thus hundreds of these evergreens grew up and formed a dense shade, that canopied out the sun in summer, and gave warm shelter in winter to the wild deer and elk that roamed through the valley. But the deer and the elk browsed the young plants, of which they are fond, and thus the plantation ceased to spread through the deciduous forest, and became isolated and confined to this one spot of river woodland.

But a question arises: Is it the common Arbor-Vitæ of the Northern States, known as *Thuja Occidentalis*: or is it the gigantic Arbor-Vitæ, the *Thuja gigantic*, of Nuttall,—"one of the most majestic trees west of the Rocky Mountains, attaining the height of 60 to 170 feet, or every 200 feet, and being 20 to 40 feet in circumference at the trunk. We seldom saw it along the coast more than 70 to 100 feet in height,—still, however, much larger than the common species (*T. Occidentali*.)" .... "There is an absence of glands on the foliage of this tree. The leaves are short, very closely imbricated, and depressed, scale-like, with short internodes." .... "Young plants of this species appear to stand our winters with variable success, and we are afraid it will not prove to be a valuable acquisition to planters in the Middle States, at least, if not still farther north." (*Book of Evergreens, page* 315).

Our botanists should settle this question, for, if it is the same species of our common American Arbor-Vitæ, or of white cedar; it is a most remarkable growth, and if of the *Gigantia*, the question next in order is,

"HOW CAME IT THUS HOW HERE?"

The white cedar (*Cupressus Thyoides*) grows from 70 to 80 feet high; and I have seen them 8 feet in diameter. The forests and the river-bluffs have protected this grove from the fierce tidal waves of electric cold that comes from far-off Alaska or the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

THIS GROVE OF CONIFERS,

with its old, dead patriarch, is within two hours' ride by rail of Chicago, and yet it has remained in obscurity, and perhaps this is the first published notice that has reached the public. For more than 35 years I have been familiar with that part of the country, and have been in the neighborhood time and again, and not a word was ever whispered to me that such a rare natural curiosity existed in one of the ravines that looked down on the trains that daily pass within a few rods of this wonderful grove; and the first intimation that I had of its existence was the meeting it face to face as I waded through a foot of snow to reach the spot.

It was a surprise to stand amid such a forest in such a place; for here are trees that commenced their growth away back toward the time of the Christian era, and where generation after generation of the oak-trees have grown up and decayed.

When the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad was first put under fence, the man who owned this grove of trees went among them with ax, and saw, and beetle, and wedges, and cut and split them into posts, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000; and those to-day stand guard along the line of that great highway now known as the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

In the park are three domesticated deer, that followed us through the snow, and up the deep ravine, and among the ancient conifers. I broke off a branch, and gave them of the green leaves, which they ate with avidity. This, I said to Mr. Pratt, may account for the want of young conifers that might be expected to spring up annually in the borders of this grove.

Will not the Academy of Natural Science send a committee to interview these remarkable trees, and learn something more of their natural history?

Our next visit was to

THE FARM OF D. HAMMOND,

one of the present Railway and Warehouse Commissioners, located about two miles east of Elgin, and on the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railway, now in process of construction. This farm contains 320 acres, and is divided by Poplar Creek, a small stream that, in the early settlement of the country, furnished water-power for a saw-mill, that was located at Hoosier Grove; but now the stream is so uncertain in its water-supply that no such reliance can be placed upon it. The valley of the stream may be 100 feet below the prairie, where it has cut down through drift and into the soft limestone previously mentioned. At Galena this limestone is known as the lead-bearing rock, as the lead is mined from its fissures and caves; but here it is a soft, brittle limestone, easily eroded by frost or water, and, like all limestone strata, is well adapted to springs, and these are quite constant throughout the whole year. So far as the springs are concerned, the brook keeps an even flow, while the surface-drainage is dependent on rainfalls that dash into the stream, making it a torrent one day, and a tame affair the next. It is the same stream where the minister's wife slipped through his fingers, and was floated down against the fence, a corpse. It is the springs that Mr. Hammond is to rely upon to maintain his fishery. Not only those that come out of the hill-sides on his own farm, but he can turn the whole stream into his ponds, with a fall of some 10 feet. His plan is to make basins of masonry on the bottom-lands of the creek, and lead the waters to each through a pipe,—thus keeping an even flow, secure from the danger of floods. Of course, the springs from the hill-sides will have a succession of basins, one below the other, so as to make the best use of the water.

Mr. H. has a breeding-house where there is room for 100,000 swarms, and large tanks for the young fry. All of his basins are of solid masonry, and arranged for convenience in handling the fish, the oldest of which is 2 years. These vary greatly in size; some of them are estimated to weigh 1 pound each at this time, but it is not probable that they would average more than half this size.

Mr. H. contemplates making a public fish-park in the course of time, but he is one of those prudent men who look in advance of their leaps, and has thus far been testing the water for trout-growing, as well as testing the expense. Those who have fish-spawn and young fish to sell give us glowing accounts of the profits of the business, and thus led men into the business without counting the cost. As Mr. H. is not in the speculative line, he is less enthusiastic, but is yet sanguine that the growing of trout will yet prove a highly lucrative business in all suitable locations, though it is not safe to estimate grown fish to be worth more than 25 cents a pound at the ponds. Nor is it likely that young fry will continue to command the high price that is now paid for them for the starting of new ponds.

The Legislature would do a good thing to appropriate, say, $10,000 for the purpose of stocking our streams with shad and other fish, in order to test its value. If this fish can be bred in the Alabama and other muddy streams of the South, we may reasonably expect success in the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, and Rock Rivers. At least we might give some other fish a thorough trial; even the whitefish and salmon of the South and of Lake Michigan might be largely augmented. It appears pretty conclusive that the fish that resort to deep water, as the lake and ocean, remain near the mouths of their native stream where there is an abundance of food for them, and at certain periods revisit the stream, mainly for spawning, and these periods usually cover two or three months. The suckers of our streams no doubt do this, having spent three-fourths of their time at the mouth of the Mississippi, and thus travel some thousands of miles to their spawning grounds. It may, therefore, be a question if the breeding of this humble fish would not pay for its artificial propagation in our streams.

No man should attempt the business without first making a careful study of the situation, for there are many things to be taken into the account. Who will lead in this direction, and who will be the Izaak Walton of the prairie fish-ponds?

RURAL.

Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., March 2.—A mixed train bound north, yesterday, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, and supposed to be running faster than schedule time over a new track, was wrecked at Bluffton, and several persons were reported severely injured. As this road has no telegraph yet to Lima, we cannot say how bad it was, but the afternoon express south did not arrive here, the passengers being sent here in country wagons.

Worth, the he-milliner, of Paris, is not worth a cent, owing to his intimacy with "King Pharaoh" and other pasteboard monarchs.

AN INVOLUNTARY ROAST.

Fire in a River Street Coffee and Spice Mill.

About $8,000 Worth of Goods Damaged—Insurance, $36,000.

Last evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third floor of Nos. 25 and 27 River street, occupied by Stephens, Collins & Co., coffee and spice dealers. When discovered the flames were confined to the third floor, but before the arrival of the department they had spread to the fourth story and had communicated to the roof. Several streams of water were at once turned on, but, it becoming apparent that there was danger of the flames obtaining the mastery of the firemen, a second alarm was sounded. Before it was responded to, however, the fire was almost subdued, and the second alarm did little good.

The fire originated in a coffee-roaster, in the front part of the third floor, and, from indications, had been smouldering during all of yesterday. What caused it is a mystery. There was no fire in that portion of the building, although an intense heat was forced into the roaster, by the engine in the basement, when the roaster was in use, and there had been no heat forced into the machine since 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is believed, however, that the fire began in the roaster at that time, and had been smouldering up to the time it broke out. The proprietors of the store had spared no expense to make their roasting machinery perfectly fire-proof, and the insurance men have regarded the building as one of the safest in the city. Sheet iron covered every piece of wood which was exposed to the heat, and the fire is but another evidence that we can only approximate toward fire-proof buildings.

Mr. P. H. Stephens, the senior partner, was the only member of the firm present last evening, and from him our reporter learned the following particulars regarding the amount of property destroyed, and the insurance.

The probable loss on the stock and fixtures will be $8,000, and on the building, which was owned by Mathew Laflin, Esq., $500. The stock and fixtures were insured for $36,000, divided, in part, as follows: Fire Association and Pennsylvania Companies, of Philadelphia, $1,000 each; Continental, of New York, $2,000; Mutual, of Newark, N. J., $2,000; Brewers' and Malsters', of New York, $2,000; Exchange, of New York, $2,000; Market, of New York, $2,000; Merchants', of New York, $2,000; Commercial Union, of London, $2,500; Arctic, of New York, $2,500; Adriatic, of Philadelphia, $3,000. The remaining $14,000 could not be learned.

The building was fully insured in Millar & Drew's Agency.

The principal loss was from water, the building being flooded. The Fire Patrol, as usual, did excellent service, by covering the stock with their tarpaulins.

Capt. Bullwinkle was cut on the right cheek by a falling timber, but was not seriously injured.

The adjoining stores suffered no loss.

OVERLOADING A HORSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Does the evidence of experts, given in the case of The People v. Thomas Murphy, foreman of Col. Stockton's stable, settle the question of what is a load for two horses of a given weight? When one testifies that 500 pounds is a good load for two horses, the others vary all the way to 12,000 pounds. When such difference of opinion obtains among experts, is it not evident that some other way of testing the question must be found before any definite conclusion can be had? Does any one believe that six tons is a fair load for any team of horses, be they ever so good, weighting 2,800 pounds? It is a rule acknowledged among humane horsemen in the old countries, and even in some parts of this, that twice his own weight is all a horse should be required to draw, taking the very best circumstances into consideration.

But, the truth is, that the weight of a horse is no sure criterion by which to judge the amount he is able to draw, any more than the weight of a man is a rule by which we may know the amount of labor he can perform. Taking the opinions of these experts to govern us, there could be no such thing as overloading. If a dozen persons saw a team of horses reeking with sweat, and weak and trembling from fatigue, upon our streets, could any number of experts disprove, by mathematical calculation, the fact that the horses were overloaded? There stand the poor animals, saying, as plainly as language can speak it, "We are overloaded," and a number of bystanders may testify to the fact. But the interested expert steps up and says, "Those horses weigh 2,800 pounds, and that load weighs only 5,000 pounds. Now, I have had ten years' experience in teaming, and I know these horses can draw 7,500 or 8,000 pounds. Therefore they are not overloaded; they are not fatigued and overworked. And the bystander must disbelieve the testimony of their own senses, in deference to the opinion of the expert. In the same way, the street-car horse may be proven well used, never overloaded, although his knees are crooked, his ankles strained, his feet a mass of sores, and his term of life shortened to three years. Look over our city, and see the hundreds of horses afflicted with all the diseases to which horse-flesh is heir, and tell us the source of this supply of old, lame, and blind horses. The poor coal-cartman did not bring his old, decrepit nag to its present condition; he never owned a good horse. If there is any crime in the sight of the Creator for the condition of that horse, the criminal will be found in more respectable quarters. The source of this supply of old and dilapidated animals is in some of the organized systems of cruelty in our midst. These horses are first run on our streets in splendid condition, drawing the enormous loads spoken of by experts, and, when broken down, are sent to the shambles to be sold to do the desperate drudgery of the coal-cart or scavenger-wagon. And yet we claim to be a Christian people, animated by the spirit of the lowly Nazarene!

The only remedy for this state of things is to exclude the testimony of these experts from our courts, and take only the witness of persons who see the animals at the time the complaint is made. The condition of the horse before or after a complaint of this kind can with no propriety disprove the complaint. He is not said to be overloaded before the act, nor will it be denied that rest will remove all visible marks of cruelty.

The following testimony on this matter we find in "Bishop's Commentaries on the Law of Statutory Crimes." (Boston, 1873.):

Can an expert, or any number of experts, say what is the limit of the strength or endurance of any horse, simply by knowing his weight? It seems to me that these questions can be easily answered. Horses, like men, are of different ages, constitutions, temperaments, formations, and degrees of strength. One horse, just like one man, may be twice as fast, twice as tough, twice as strong, as another of precisely the same weight; and, inasmuch as horses, like men, are liable to a great variety of sicknesses, and suffer, just like men, from previous overworking, and from heat, want of proper rest, food, water, shelter, and care, it follows that the same horse, like the same man, may be able to perform without injury more labor in one day than another. How, then, can we determine when a horse is overloaded? *Just exactly and precisely as we determine when a man is overloaded.* First, we are to take his own evidence. If a man stops and says: "I am overloaded: I am working too hard; I feel that the task put upon me is too heavy," that is evidence. So, when the horse, ordinarily kind and willing to pull, comes with a heavy load to a rise of land, and, after one or two efforts, stops, and says, as plainly as he can speak it, "I am overloaded; I am working too hard; I feel that the task put upon me is too heavy,"—that's evidence; and there is not a court, or jury, or man, *with the heart of a man*, who will not recognize it as such. Besides, the signs of over-work are just as visible in the horse as the man. *No magistrate or juror would have any difficulty in deciding in his own mind whether a case to which his attention might be attracted in our public street, was or was not a case of cruelty.*

It is perfectly evident, then, I say, that the highest and best evidence which any court or jury can ask, or possibly obtain, in a case of over-loading, over-working, or over-driving, is the evidence of the horse himself, as interpreted by those present when the cruelty is inflicted.

The testimony of the expert looks at the utmost limits of the strength of the horse, or, at best, of the amount of labor, in kind or degree, the horse can perform to realize the greatest amount of profit to his owner. The humanitarian looks at suffering of the horse, and the means of alleviating it. And no amount of respectability that surrounds a cruel act should screen it from its merited penalty.

JAMES L. BRANSON,
Agent Humane Society.

Big Mill-Cut.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.

The Mason County *Record*, published at Ludington, on Lake Michigan, at the west end of the F. & P. M. Railway, has the following:

"The largest run made by any mill in the Saginaw Valley last year, was by Sears & Holland's mill, which cut 16,0[..]0,000 feet. Crapo's mill, at Flint, cut 17,879,0[..] [..] The largest cut made by any mill in the State was made by the old North mill of E. B. Ward, in this city, which cut, in 178 days, 19,130,027 feet, 1,741,137 more than the Crapo mill. The average daily cut 107,433 feet; best day's work 136,[..] feet. The lumber cut was nearly all one and two inch stock. Improvements are being made which will considerably increase its capacity for the coming season."

Our mills, last season, labored under many disadvantages. They did not run a full season, and many of them had inadequate supplies of logs. We venture to say that during the coming season, at least two or three mills on the river will show a record that cannot be exceeded. The McGraw mill, if completed, will have a capacity of 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet.

DEATHS.

LARMON—On Sunday morning, March 2, at the residence of J. M. Marshall, 390 Indiana-av., James Larmon, in the 68th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Monday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Russellville, Ky., for interment.

UPDIKE—In Mentone, France, Sunday morning, March 2, in the 26th year of his age, Frederick P. Updike, youngest son of Mrs. P. L. Updike, and brother of Henry E. and Charles M. Updike and Mrs. George A. Seaverns, of this city.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

SALE OF

Real Estate & Stocks,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 3, at 2½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Valuable Residence Lot

On Twenty-seventh-st., west of State, being Lot No. 7[.] in Adams' Subdivision. Terms, $100 deposit at time of sale; balance, ½ cash, ½ 1 year. Title perfect.

Lots in Highland Park.

40 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS,

West of Railroad, at HIGHLAND PARK. All cash. Title perfect.

8 DWELLINGS—IRVING PARK,

(Commutation Fare 7 cents),

AND 50 FEET FRONT LOTS

On the principal avenues. Terms easy.

15 LOTS, EACH 50 FEET FRONT,

On the principal avenues. Terms easy.

Norwood Park.

ONE-HALF OF BLOCK 53. TERMS EASY.

STOREY'S MILWAUKEE-AV. SUBDIVISION

(Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st).

14 LOTS IN BLOCK 1.

Title perfect. Abstract with each lot.

TWENTY LOTS

In Baldwin Davis' Addition to

IRVING PARK.

Good property—terms easy.

Catalogue ready on Saturday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Monday, March 3.

Watches, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, &c.,

Held as collateral by the New York Loan Office to be sold

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3,

At 144 South Peoria-st., MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Household Furniture,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

On Tuesday, March 4,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.,

A COLLECTION OF

Fine Oil Paintings,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Sale commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5,

At 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.,

Buggies, Express Wagons & Harness,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 6,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, &c.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

Will offer at Auction, on TUESDAY, March 4,

An Invoice of Dress Goods,

An Invoice of Hosiery,

An Invoice of Crash.

Also, Notions, Table Cutlery, &c.

SALE AT 9½ A. M.

508 WABASH-AV.

MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF

Elegant Household Furniture

Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Sideboards, Hall Trees, Marble-top Tables, Camp Chairs, Extension Tables, Ice Chest, Mirrors, Brussels and Three-Ply Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, An Elegant Piano Forte, cost $600.

On TUESDAY, March 4, at 10 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE,

On Wednesday, March 5,

At 9:30 o'clock a. m., of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Retailers who desire to know how wide the margin is between CASH and CREDIT, should not fail to attend.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales.

T. S. FITCH & CO.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer,

Will sell out the Household Goods of 538 Wabash-av. this morning at 10 o'clock; also, 6 gross knives.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of an attachment order of sale, I will, on Wednesday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., sell at auction, at No. 270 South State-st., the following described property, to wit: Two Black Walnut Counters, one large Black Walnut Ice Box, Marble Top Wash-stand, large Cooking Range complete, large Stoves, lot Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers, one Awning, thirty Tables, 12 cane-seated Chairs, lot of Crockery, Glassware, Trays, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and a lot of miscellaneous articles, the effects of a first-class Restaurant. Sale positive.

GEORGE A. HARTMAN,
Constable and Auctioneer.